HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 182— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		17,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,988
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,436
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,802
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,598
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,988
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,411
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE ..	China and Japan
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
11th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
1 th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
3rd Aug.	KABOA ..	East & South Africa
3rd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 ,,	3 Sept.
Sciyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Bombay Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	21st July	8th Aug,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug,	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22130, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hahzabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc, outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2 8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Diser, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2 10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quality of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate, Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGINEER for the Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Only practical man having also experience of erection need apply.
A 29091

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED—A HEAD MISTRESS for the Pratab Hindu Girls High School Moradabad U. P. on a salary of Rs. 150-200 by an annual increment. The applicant must be a graduate of any of the Universities in India. A trained one will be preferred. She will have the benefits of Provident fund and free quarters. Also two ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, one a GRADUATE, on a salary of Rs. 100-125 by an annual increment and the other an INTERMEDIATE PASSED LADY on a salary of Rs. 75-100 by an annual increment. They will have the benefits of Provident fund and will as far as possible be provided free quarters. Apply not later than 25th August, 1927, to RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BANARSI PRASAD MISRA, Honorary Secretary, Pratab Hindu Girls High School, Moradabad.
A 29078

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET in LINDEN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, one big SHOP and one decent FLAT, facing Sea, apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar, Phone No. 22634."
C 29074A

TO LET at Virlaparla, a decent BUNGALOW having one Hall and eight rooms with beautiful garden just two minutes walk from railway station. Apply to AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.—Phone No. 22634.
C 29074

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—2nd hand Mill Machinery, Plain Tippet Looms, Double Lift Dobby do Reed Space 32' to 52'. Reply stating lowest cash price to Box No. 2013 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 29098

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS have been declared namely:—

Rs. 200/- per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500/- each.

Rs. 10/- per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each.

Rs. 4/- per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each (Rs. 50/- paid up.,

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 3rd August to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 20th July, 1927, on presentation of share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 21st July, 1927 to 2nd August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1927. 28957

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 896 of 1927.

THE CENTRAL INDIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY. LIMITED. (In Liquidation) ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULHUSSEIN EBRAHIMJI DALAL ..... Defendant.

To

ABDULHUSSEIN EBRAHIMJI DALAL, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 1,201-7-6 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 770 from the 16th day of June, 1925, till judgment costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent, per annum till payment and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1927, at 11 a.m. If you do not attend at the hearing of the suit the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1927.

SURAIYA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29097

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of PROVIDING CEMENT CONCRETE foundations along (1) Carnac Road, (2) Kazi Syed Street, (3) Mazagaon Road, (4) Arthur Road and (5) Dockyard Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all the partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued, on payment of Rs. 5 per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1927.
29099

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Battery Charging Shed between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction up to 2 p.m. of the 14th August, 1927 and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 5,000/- has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tenders forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office 1st floor General Offices (Annexe), Church Gate.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON.
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway,
29081

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT FALKLAND ROAD AND GOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the administrators, Messrs. A. F. Sunawalla and D. F. Sunawalla, of the estate of Shaikh Ahmed Haji Hassan deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises on the following days:—

Sale on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(FIRSTLY):—All that piece of Fazandari land, admeasuring about 83-1/2 square yards with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road, bearing Collector's No. 14011/12, 14077/78, Survey No. 5587 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2272, Street No. 311, Cadastral Survey No. 961 of Girgaum division and bounded on the East by the house of Putley Mahomed Ali Shah, on the West by the passage, on the North by the house of Esufaly and on the South by the Falkland Road.

On SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 787, New No. 850/1 Old Survey No. 1610, New Survey No. 104, Cadastral Survey No. 2575 of Bhuleshwar division admeasuring about 194 square yards, situate on the West Side of Goghari Moholla together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6203, Street No. 88, 89A, and bounded on the East by a gulley on the North by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Goghari Moholla and on the South by the property of Cudia Pura Cussor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the administrators or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Javeri Bazar, near Ganeshmul Sobhagmull's Verandah on account and risk of the consignor Javeri Nagindhand Kalidas: parcel No. 166 containing:

39 strings 1263 Pearls about 214.20 caret.

The above is on view at the Office of Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 815 BARRELS GROUNDNUT OIL.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the New Oil Mills Co. at Wadala, near Gowari Station, Harbour Branch, by order of Messrs. Sanehiram Joharmul and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties Barrels of Ground-Nut Oil as under:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Manji Hirji and Co.:—

107 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.

On account and at the risk of Jaivant Narsey:—

101 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.

On account and at the risk of Karamsey Manji:—

405 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.

On account and at the risk of Premji Lalji:—

101 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.

On account and at the risk of Morarji Tokarsey:—

101 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.

Auction Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 7 days from the mill premises.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of empty casks, steel barrels, drums, ghee tins, keg, acid jars, and cases, one steel barge "Kaira"; 2 Length Cable Stud link chain, Dunnage Bamboos, Wooden and Iron Pulley, blocks, etc., Lead sheets, Britania Biscuit, Lime Juice Cordial, Old Carpets, Dutch and Coir matting, 1,000 empty oil drums, gally gear, life jackets, wire rope, water tank, iron scrap, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1927, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

In Aid of the Afflicted in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A BENEFIT NIGHT

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD

VISMI SADI

From the pen of JAMAN.

Under the Auspices of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps.

FRIDAY—5-8-27 at 9 P. M.

Tickets sold at:—
MANSUKHLAL CHAGANLAL, Shar Bazar.
MULRAJ & CO., Share Bazar.
D. LAKHMIDAS & CO., Bazar Gate.
RANCHHODDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS Khand Bazar (Mandvi).
ZAVERI MOHANLAL & CO., Zaveri Bazar.
KHADI BHANDAR, Princess Street.
Rates Rs. 25, 10, 7, 5, 3, 1-8-0, 0-12-0.

Book your Seat.

FOR EVER AFTER
(7 Reels)
STARRING
MARY ASTOR and LLOYD HUGHES
The picture which made a smashing hit at the Strand
"FELIX FLIRTS WITH FATE"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S JEWEL DRAMA
SHIRIN FARHAD
Featuring
The wellknown Miss GAUHAR
DON'T FAIL.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
CONTINUES
for one Week More
The EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S
Persian Love Story
'LAILA MAJNOO'
Featuring
Miss ZUBAIDA. Miss SHAHZADI and Mr. VAKIL.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS—5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
NEXT SATURDAY
IMPERIAL CO.'S PRODUCTION
"GIRL MAD."

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Buenos Aires	London	Singapore
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Changchun	Manila	Sydney
Darien	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Fengtien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Hamburg	New York	Tsinan
Hankow	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Harbin	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Peking	
Honolulu	Rangoon	
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	
	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Nath Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY—TO-MORROW & DAY-AFTER
SHARDA'S BEAUTIFUL ARABIC PICTURE
GULZAR!
A Love Romance with Stage Dance
By Miss SITADEVI
5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.

COMING SATURDAY
KRISHNA'S WELL-KNOWN PICTURE
"Hothal-Padmani"
A story full of Heroic deeds—Well-known story of Gujarat and Kathiwar.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE

Remember the Coming Date
13th August, 1927
KRISHNA FILM CO. WILL PRESENT
'At the Clang of Fetters'
Beautiful Screen Version Chapterplay—Story Written By Mr. CHAMPSEY, the Editor Nevchetana (Calcutta).
DON'T FOR GET THAT DATE PLEASE.

THE WEATHER.

THUNDERSTORMS ALONG MADRAS COAST

SIMLA, August 2.

The monsoon is weak except in Northeast India and Burma.

The weather is still unsettled over the Western, Himalayas. Numerous thunderstorms have occurred along Madras Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces East, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills and local in Upper Burma, Central India East, Central Provinces East, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad North, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast north; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, United Provinces west, Central Provinces west, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Amherst two; Myitkyina three; Dhubri and Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji seven; Chittagong three quarters; Mymensingh one and a half; Daltongang two; Dharbhanga three; Patna four; Gaya, Gorakhpur and Benares one; Babraich two; Dehra Dun three; Mukteswar one and a half; Mussooree four; Simla one; Dalhousie two; Murree a half; Mount Abu two; Ahmedabad a half; Jagdalpur three quarters; Mysore one and a half; Masulipatam three quarters.

Forecast:—An increase in Burma, Assam, and Bengal.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.11, Fort 0.09, J. J. Hospital 0.11.

Totan since 1st June to date Colaba Point 49.87, Fort 59.29, J. J. Hospital 48.52.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 36.39, Fort 40.39, J. J. Hospital 38.37.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 38.93, Fort 58.02, J. J. Hospital 49.99.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(FOR THE 2ND AUGUST 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the east. The air is locally more humid than usual in the latter area. Temperature was generally below normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme west of the area. Temperature was below normal in the region of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 2.27in. of rain Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily cloud elsewhere The air is locally more humid than usual in west Rajputana. Temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cenral India West.—Bhuj has had 0.20in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.42in. and Deesa 0.30in. Skies are moderately to heavily cloued. Vapour in air is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect locally in Central India West. Temperature was generally below normal in the inland districts.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.23in of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the west Central Provinces. Temperature was almost normal except at Jubbulpore, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the south of the division and moderately clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay record yesterday a maximum temperature of 83in. deg. and a minimum temperature of 76.8, deg. both being 1 deg. below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar and Aurangabad report each 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual in the north of the area. Maximum temperature was above normal in the south Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad; the minimum was lower than usual in most parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been weak except in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat. and local in the east United Provinces, north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.72in. at Masulipattam, and 0.18in. at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteriological Abservations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd August 1927.

Barometer (corrected 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.827 inches (.129 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.797 inches (.154 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.029.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees. (1.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.50 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.94 inches.

JAMKHANDI STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

MR. N. C. KELKAR TO PRESIDE.

Mr. Shrinivas Daso Anikhinda, Working President, Jamkhandi State Subjects Conference wires:—

The dates of the Jamkhandi State subjects Conference are fixed as the 8th and 9th of August. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has kindly consented to preside. Time being very short, all Jamkhandians are cordially requested to consider this as a general invitation and to attend the Conference and make it a success.

MYSORE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

ADDRESS TO MAHARAJA IN SPECIAL DURBAR.

It is understood it is now definitely settled that the Special Durbar in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations will be held at H. H. the Maharaja's Palace, Mysore, on Monday (the 8th inst.) at 10 a.m. The reading of the address will, it is expected, be followed by a gracious reply from H.H. the Maharaja in acknowledgment of the loyal felicitations offered by his assembled subjects on the occasion.

The Dress Regulations for the Special Durbar is as follows:—

(A) For Indian Gentlemen: Black Long Coat, White Trousers, Laced Turban, Kummerbund and boots.

For European Gentlemen: Morning Dress.

For Military Officers: All Military Officers, retired or in service, European or Indian, except those who will be on the duty with the Forces below at the Palace may wear the above prescribed Civil Dress.

Those invited are requested to intimate their acceptances to the Secretary, Silver Jubilee Committee, C|o. The Bangalore Press, Mysore Road, Bangalore City, without delay.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the function are expected to make their own arrangements as regards boarding and lodging at Mysore, Mr. C. E. Rama Rao, the Special Duty Officer, Mysore, will in this connection, afford any assistance that might be required to the limited extent that is possible.

Europeans other than officers, who propose to attend the Special Durbar, will be provided with accommodation in tents or in rooms in Staff Quarters, if they cannot get accommodation in Hotel Metrople.

"REPLY TO TAIRSEE BHAI."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The liver-wringing ("dil-azar") and liver-lacerating ("dil-kharash") insinuations, made by Brother Jivraj G. Nainsi in his harrowing letter, against Brother Burjorji F. Bharucha would deserve silent contempt were they not likely to prove disastrous to the country, if left unanswered. Task Brother Jivraj G. Does the Generalissimo risk his precious life and skin in the trenches? No, please! Did Napoleon and Hannibal and Alexander the Great rush foolishly to the front in thick of battle? No, please!! Would it be wise, would it be right, would it be kind to the country, if the 'only' hopes of the country—the Brotners B. F. and B. G. and Balubhai T.—the Three Noble B's—were to go madly into the firing line now, 'now' when the country needs them most? Oh, No, please! No please!! No please!!! (I am overcome with emotion and can't write more).—Yours, etc.

PRANSHANKER K. SABOOCHOKHAWALLAH.

Bhoiwada, July 26.

DYER'S DEATH.

The "Khilafat Daily" writes:—

Dyer is dead. But the world is not free from tyrants. As a rule we should not speak ill of the dead But every rule has got its exceptions and Dyer is an exception to this rule. For him there was no difference between the battlefield of France and Amritsar Like Milton's hero of the "Paradise Lost" he was ever prepared to announce "My verdict is for open war." And the Punjab may forget the results of this verdict for open war and the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs of Amritsar may have forgotten it, but history has recorded them in red lines.

The Punjab even now does not know what peace means. Dummy leaders have sprung up. Communal feelings are excited and Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are at each others threats. Not only are the different communities fighting with one other, but the different sections of the same community are also not slow in their fights. Dyer has disappeared but the evil consequences still continue, and the words are proved to be true "A revenge will be taken from you and your posterity."

"We will have to lament over these things till the Punjab comes to its senses and these disturbance are stopped."

Dyer is dead. But has India's slavery ended with Dyer's death? Have we achieved freedom? Indeed so long as we are prepared to forget our humiliations and to cut each other's throats, so long will every ordinary foreigner humiliate us even more than Dyer and O'Dwayer did. Would that we learnt a lesson in time and ended our differences.

NEW 4 P. C. LOAN.

APPROXIMATE FINAL FIGURES.

The following are the approximate final figures of subscriptions to the Government of India 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 in cash and in the form of 1927 and 1928 Bonds: (In lakhs of rupees).

Cash 816, 1927 Bonds 719, 1928 Bonds 405, Total 1,940.

OCTROI DUTY TO BE ABOLISHED ?

LUCKNOW, Aug. 1.

It is understood Mr. Trilokinath Bhargawa, Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board, saw the Governor and other officials of the U. P. Government in connexion with the abolition of the Octroi duty. As a result of those conversations, it is understood the Octroi duty will be abolished in Lucknow from the 31st October or the 31st December the latest.—Free Press.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

A rare opportunity to hear really good and high class music was given on Saturday night by Prof. Deodhar, Principal of the above School when Prof. Murad Khan and his son both gave a delightful performance of music by displaying their remarkable command over "Bean" and "Sitar" before a select audience. They played various tunes and all the while the whole audience seemed to be spellbound and heard the music with rapt attention. During a short interval Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda complimented both the players and spoke a few words in respect of the work that this school of Indian Music was doing. He also thanked the musicians for their skill and complimented the Principal for giving such a rare opportunity to hear high class music. There was another small function held in the School the same evening under the presidentship of Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda to bid farewell and God speed to Prof. Raghunathrao Patwardhan the well-known fiddlist who proceeds to Allahabad and he was thanked by Prof. Deodhar for the interest shown by him towards the Institution and was garlanded Prof. Raghunathrao thanked the principal in suitable terms and the proceedings came to a close.

A MANUAL OF ORTHOPAEDICS

We have received a copy of a manual of Orthopaedics issued by Messrs. N. Powell and Co. The pamphlet contains valuable information with regard to all classes of Deformity and Deformity Appliances. Gentlemen of medical profession may find it a serviceable guide.

Closing Sale Extended
FOR
TWO WEEKS MORE
With effect from 1st August 1927
ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE CLEARED UP During that Period.
SOME AT 50%, SOME AT 75%
OFF USUAL PRICES.
Only a personal inspection can reveal to you the fact that the goods placed on our counters are being offered to you at very very low prices.
N.B.—Furniture, such as Counters, Cash counter, Cupboards, Partition racks for show-windows, Racks, Cupboards with filing arrangements, Show-cases, Show-window glasses, Show-window Stands, Chairs, Sewing and Hole-making machines, and etc., are also for sale.
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES Ld.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Telephone: 25677. Princess Street, BOMBAY.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF

Farn Rs. 10 per day
"CHRONICLE"
Grand Prize Scheme
7 such coupons entitle a non-subscriber of "The Chronicle" to entry in the competition for the prize of Rs. 10 offered every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Early declined on long liquidation. Improved on bullish Hester's Figures. Renewed liquidation and hedge selling. Futures 1 to 5 points lower.

LOCAL:—Scattered buying and short covering—Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.: October highest 18.53 (11-04 a.m.) lowest 18.10 (10-14 a.m.).

Heavy long liquidation. General rains Charlotte district, Central belt, Arkansas and Texas.

Liverpool, 1st inst.:—

"Agricultural Bureau report weevil infestation 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. more than a year ago damage only local."

"Hester's figures consumption 17,400,000 carry over 7,200,000."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: With the approach of the Bureau Report due for publication on the 8th instant, the market looks somewhat uncertain and of a jobbing nature. However, our Liverpool friends still look for higher prices in the long run.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 1st instant as under:—

"Market disappointing in face of Hester's figures and report of weevil. Bull liquidating."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Yesterday the New York futures opened quiet and declined 19 points on long liquidation. At this level Hester's figures of 1,74,00,000 bales consumption and 720,000 bales carry over were received in conjunction with the Government Weevil report showing an increase of 15 to 20 per cent over last year. There was heavy covering and some buying which registered an improvement of 43 points during three-fourths of an hour. At this improved level there was heavy liquidation and scattered hedge selling resulting in a drop of 26 points by the close. The closing prices were 1 to 5 points lower.

The consumption figure of 17,400,000 bales is certainly an impressive one but the improvement registered with this news did not last long. The action of the market can be construed disappointing as it appears bulls have determined to liquidate purchases prior to the Bureau report. The disappointment can specially be seen that weevil reports and damage to Indian Cotton crop failed to inspire any buying but on the contrary bulls have thought it best to unload their holdings.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Following a decline of 1 to 5 points in New York futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 374/ and improved on Commission houses buying and short covering. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	355	357/4	355	357/4
Apl/May	374	377/4	373	377/4
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	353/8	354/8	353/8	354/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	320	322/12	320	322/12

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Liverpool opened 29 points lower. Later on it was reported 25 points lower. Locally there was some buying which hardened prices but again ruled quiet on jobbers selling. The close was quiet but steady.

Broach				
July/Aug	357/8	358/8	357/8	357/8
Apl/May	377/8	378/8	377/8	377/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	353/8	354	353/8	353/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	322/12	323	322/8	322/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

	Yen.
August	230.00—.90
November	235.90—.70
February	239.20—.30

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The market opened steady but declined on selling by local operators. Later on prices improved somewhat on covering.

Ready 58/14.

Shravan	59	59	58/13	58/14/6
Bhadrawa	58/15	58/15	58/12/6	58/14

Shanghai Exchange 2-6 1/2.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Ready	21	7	9
Shravan	21	7	9
Bhadarwa	21	8	0

Tone:—Quiet.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's Rs. 173.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.21
London—Bruessels Frcs. 34.92
London—Rome Liras 89.25.
London—Berlin Marks 20.42.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Aug 2.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/9
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/7/9.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13/8.
Bar silver ready Rs. 58/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/13.

London, Aug. 1.

Bar gold ready dol. HOLIDAY.
Silver ready d.
Silver forward d.
Tone of Silver.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day and Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July Sh. 14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Aug/Sept/ Sh. 14/7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan9/Feb/March Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
July Sh. 15/1 per cwt F B H.
Aug/Sept Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/7 per cwt F B H.
B. R. B. Beet:—
Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India, remittance during the week ending 30th July, 1927 2,48,000: total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 30th July, 1927. 5,268,000.

Sterling taken over in London, remittance during the week ending 30th July, 1927, nil: total remittance from 1st April 1927 to 30th July, 1927, nil.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, remittance during the week ending 30th July, 1927, nil: total remittance from 1st April 1927 to 30th July, 1927, 5,574,000.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, remittance during the week ending 30th July, 1927 nil: total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 30th July, 1927 nil.

Council Bill's remittance during the week ending 30th July, 1927, nil, total remittance from 1st April, 1927 to 30th July, 1927. nil.

Total remittance during the week ending 30th July, 1927 2,48,000: total remittance from 1st April 1927 to 30th July, 1927, 10,842,000.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Linseed Sept	10	14	9
Linseed May	11	0	6
Wheat Sept	7	13	6
Wheat May	7	13	6

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 1st inst.

Wheat	2,894	cwts.
Linseed	1,621	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	145	,,
Poppyseed	32	,,
Groundnuts	2,059	,,
Castorseed	618	,,
Rice	28,856	,,
Myrabollams	581	,,
Cottonseed	10,755	,,
Gram	240	,,
Joowar	2,204	,,
Bajree	1,569	,,
Coal	2,636	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), July 30.

Wheat Bhadon	4	9	3
Wheat Asuj	4	11	3
Gram Bhadon			
Gram Astj	4	0	3
Barley Bhadon			
Barley Asuj	3	5	9
Rapeseed Bhadon	7	10	6
Cottonseed Bhadon	4	2	0

LOCAL RATE.

Wheat	4 8 0	to 4 14	0
Gram	3 11 0	to 3 14	0
Barley	3	2	0
Rapeseed	7 8 0	to 8 0	0
Cottonseed	4	0	0
Rapeseed Oil	19	10	0

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	1,000 mds.
Gram	600 mds.
Barley	200 mds.

Remark:—Market steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Castorseed September delivery, opening Rs. 49, lowest Rs. 48/7, closing Rs. 48/8/6.

Castorseed May delivery, opening Rs. 45/7, closing Rs. 45/5.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/6, closing Rs. 4/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 54/10, closing Rs. 54/8.

PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR.

The popularity acquired by the Prague Samples Fair is evident from the last report, when people of 45 different countries gathered to inspect samples displayed by 2360 Exhibitors. Business transacted at the Fair is reported to be very satisfactory and with bulky business with Central European countries, England, U.S.A. and India made heavy purchases in Glasswares, China, Toys, Textiles, Carpets and Footwear.

Besides the above, thirty British Firms exhibited their products in various parts of the Fair and it would be evident from the fact that no less than 25 British leading newspapers and trade journals took part, that British Public is taking a keen interest in the activities of the Fair. A lot of Indian literature in all the different languages were displayed and attracted a good rush of curious people to examine the "Hindu" literature and Characters.

Although more than 30,000 square meters had been effectively booked many entries could not be accepted due to lack of space. The construction of the first permanent building with 10 stories and a front of 150 yards is now progressing rapidly and is estimated to cost six million rupees. It is expected to hold the Autumn Fair of 1928 in this "Cathedral of Commerce."

The Autumn Exhibition of the Sample Fair of Prague begins from September 18th to September 25th, 1927.

There are special advantages offered to Foreign Visitors, for travelling as to reduction in fare for transportation, Special Direct Trains, Hotel Accommodation, Fees for Visas on Passport and free services of interpreters.

Those who cannot visit the next Fair are recommended to apply to the Representative of the Prague International Sample Fair, Bombay Post Box No. 3083, who will be pleased to put his services at the disposal of all inquirers in India.

The complete Directory of the Prague International Samples Fair with Key can be inspected at the Office of the Agents, by appointment on application.

One of the important Czechoslovak Officers is proceeding Home from India and the Representative of the Prague Samples Fair, P.O. Box No. 3083, Bombay will be pleased to give letters of recommendation on him to those who wish to visit the Autumn Fair.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 1.

Demand Bills	485.25

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NARROW MARKET—TONE STEADY.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Aug. 2.

There was only small business in Cotton Mill Shares with a narrow movement in prices. Quotations were slightly higher at the opening but declined a little because buyers were holding aloof. At the close prices ruled steady.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron and Steel Shares ruled very steady. The undertone continues healthy and further moderate improvement is looked for on account of steady support. Tata Hydros and Power Shares were firm—Andhras were in good demand. Indian Cement and Bundi Shares show firm undertone. Scindia Shares were in good demand.

SECURITIES:—

The Government Securities are a bit more active owing to speculative purchases. The present easy money conditions have induced bull enquiry but the expected movement of the Jute Crop within the next fortnight is likely to tighten the money market again shortly hence investors are gradually selling.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 79.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 28/12.
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 220.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 185.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 642/8.
Punjab Mement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7, 52/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p..c 92-12
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O. (1,000) 835.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 147/8.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/4.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30, 1,095.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1.005.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 562-8-0
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1.025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538/12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.
(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 343/12.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 942/8.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 552/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 430.
Crescent (100) 2, 216/4.
Co'aba Mills (100) 6, 145.
Dawn (250) 80, 720.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0/14/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil, 16.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 941/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30/8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 386/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6430
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 116/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1/2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 132/8.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 318/12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mills 250 267/8.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 596/4
Phoenix (100) 10. 400.
Simplex (100) 182/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-12 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 27/8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 528/12.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 85.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) nil 280.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 683/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, 252/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 247/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 5/14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-12
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 30 25/8.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1, 25/2.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/12.
Tata 1st Preference 14 2/8.
Tata Construction (50) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 89/4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50/10.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 155.
Telephone Co. (50) 34/4.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/38 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1988 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108 7/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 17th August sett 3 1/2 per cent Pap 77/10/6 1045/55 Rs. 108/7/6 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

D. G. B. (Ahmedabad). The Kasturchand Mills are over-capitalized with debentures of Rs. 40 lacs. In unfavourable times debentures may act heavily. At present the mill is making moderate profit and in the year 1927-28 profits of about Rs. 3 lacs are expected. The Oosmanshahi Mills shares are fairly good but higher dividends are not expected.

Investment in Elplinstone Mills Share is not advisable.

V. K. R. (1) Dividends are not expected until 1929 on Telephone Shares. Do not recommend unloading your holdings. If prices decline to about Rs. 30, the investment will be a sound one.

(II). There are no prospects of higher ad-in-terium dividend but we believe the final one will be half a rupee better than last year's. Purchases around Rs. 146 good.

(III). Buying Berar Mill, shares not advisable.

(IV). Andhra Valley expect dividend about Rs. 40, Tata Power do not look for any dividends until 1930 as all the power is not sold.

(V) Tata Iron second Pref. Dividends are expected for the next seven years and we advise purchases at the present level. Gradual improvement to about Rs. 100 expected.

(VI) Tata Iron Ordi. It is advisable to unload between Rs. 55, and Rs. 60.

INVESTOR: Katni Cement first Pref. Tata Iron second Pref. and Bombay Steam Pref. all safe to buy. Imperial Bank shares entirely depend upon the outcome of the Reserve Bank Bill. Do not look below Rs. 1,300 but may improve to Rs. 1,600 if situation becomes favourable as regards the Bill. Trams ordinary shares are safe. Hydros good at about Rs. 1,060 Do not recommend Shivrajpur. Pearl, Fazal and B. Dyeing are subject to speculation. We believe Pearl at Rs. 550. Fazal and B. Dyeing at Rs. 900 favourable purchase.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Bengal Dec/Jan				324
Broach Apl/May				377
Broach July/Aug				356
Oomra Dec/Jan				354
Broach	367	363	357	352
SJ/D	374	370	364	358
P./A.	371	364	357	351
K. V.	359	356	351	346
Dholera	355	352	347	342
Kalajin	360	356	351	346
Cutch	369	365	361	356
Surat	420	416	412	
Rajpipla	415	411	407	
Navsari	450	426	422	
Oomra No. 3.				
360	356	352	346	
C. P. No. 1.				
372	368	364	358	
C. P. No. 2				
366	362	358	352	
Southern		364	360	356
Comptah		392	388	384

READY COTTON UOTATIONS.

Bombay August 2.

		Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	325/30
,,	Fine	323/25 Nov.+25/6Dec.+16/7	
Nagpur		360/62 Nov.+33/4Dec+ 22/3	
Yeotmal		,,	..
Arvi		355/58 Nov+25/De+14/5	
Khamgaon-Akola		350/52Nov+18/De+8/9	
Khandesh		345/48Nov.+10/1Dec...	
Muthia	Fine	340/43	5/6

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Broach	368
200	Do.	Amroati	337/340
100	Do.	Kekri	330
100	Do.	Sangli	360
100	Do.	Sedvad	365
200	Ozoburin & Co.	C. P. No. 1	370
300	Do.	C. P. No. 2	362/365
100	Do.	Ujjain	350
100	Japan Cotton & Co.	Nagar	344
100	Toyomankwa	Piparia old	345
100	Phoenix Mill	Cambodia	400
100	Kohinoor Mill	Kampala	385
100	K Vishram & Co.	C. P. No. 1	365
100	Do	Khandesh	350

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 1.

October	..	18.27—.02
December	..	18.52—.01
January	..	18.58—.05
March	..	18.78—.03
May	..	18.96—.04
Middling Spot	..	18.25—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 1.

October	..	18.15—.06
January	..	18.47—.06
Middling Spot	..	17.75—.16

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool closing time).

October	..	18.47
Januray	..	18.79
March	..	19.01

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	..	18.38
January	..	18.70
March	..	18.89

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 2.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,14,317	2,91,218
Central India	216	3,09,453	3,79,239
Barsi and Nagar	218	2,03,455	2,23,304
Hyderabad-Gaorani	10	69 056	74,101
Berar	606	5,72,647	4,77,438
Central Provinces	464	2,29,987	2,46,504
Total Oomras	1514	16.98 915	16,91,824
Dholera		2,10,515	2,82,168
N.W. Provinces ..		58400	1,3 025
Rajputana ..	103	61,244	1,12,417
Sind-Punjab ..		1,17,460	2 94,275
Broach		2,39,173	3,12,564
Coompta & Dharwar	146	1,3 845	1,50957
Westerns-Northerns	265	71,562	104,950
Cocoanada ..		407	2 986
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1146	42,231	64,093
Persian		4,780	4,470
American		361,818	17257
Egyptian and African		86,551	79,244
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		678	3,645
Total	3,174	30,92,279	32,51,058

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	550	3,87,693	5,30,933
Japan & China	700	14,68,562	17,43,631
Coast Ports ..		24,089	23,187
Up-country by Rail		1,63,442	1,00082
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		26,417	40,605
Total	1 250	20,70,208	24.43,338

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 1.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.50
T.T. Milan on London	89.30
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 1.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot: 14-1/4.

GOVERNMENT'S ANOTHER DEFEAT

MR. NARIMAN'S TOUGH FIGHT

BROACH COLLECTOR'S CONDUCT CRITICISED

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Tuesday was indeed an extremely busy day for the Bombay Legisative Council. It was besides the day of important events as has become usual nowadays. At the commencement of the business, the Revenue Member made a brief statement to the House as regards the flood conditions in various districts of Gujerat. The news that the floods had subsided and the rains had stopped brought considerable relief to the members of the House. There being no question list the House at once proceeded with the cnsideration of statutory motions. There was a good deal of heated debate on an amendment to the rules proposed to be made by the Government under section 71 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act of 1925. The rule 46 clearly lays down that co-operative societies should not involve themselves in controversial matters of a political or religious character. The rule further invests the Registrar with the summary authority to prohibit any action or rescind any resolution which, in his opinion is of a religious or political character.

MR. JOG'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. N. Jog of Dharwar moved an amendment that the word "political" in the rule be deleted. He did not want any ban to be put on an innocent and legitimate political opinion.

Mr. Nariman made a brief and bright speech in support of the amendment. No public movement, he said, could be entirely cut off from politics. He wanted the exact definition of the word "politics" from the responsible Government member. His contention was that all those rules were promulgated by the Ministers at the instance of their masters. Under the constitution a Minister had no separate existence of his own. He lived for his masters only. On the day before the Minister for Education had put a ban on the political books on the plea that they were pernicious the Minister was echoing his masters' voice.

The description of the position of a Minister went straight to the heart of the Minister for Education who at once sprang to his feet and said that the Ministers had their independent judgment. They were not tutored by anybody else.

A BREEZE.

At this stage there was sharp exchange of words among Mr. Nariman, the Minister for Education and the Finance Member. Coming to the rescue of the Minister, the Finance Member stated that the Ministers had their own views, and there was no question of any masters' voice. He wanted Mr. Nariman to withdraw his statement. Mr. Nariman retorted that it was the rotten constitution under which the Ministers had to labour that was responsible for the mischief that the Constitution left no scope for any independence on the part of Ministers. The President intervened and said that apart from the great constitutional issue, Mr. Nariman had to take the "bona-fide" statement made by the Minister. There was then a great uproar in the House. Many members on the right demanded of Mr. Nariman to withdraw his statement. Mr. Nariman defiantly stated that he was not going to withdraw anything from what he had said simply because the other side of the House was clamouring hoarse. He repeated the same statement and that too with greater emphasis. Mr. Nariman then clearly pointed out to the House that the rule under discussion was intended to debar political opinions from the affairs of the co-operative societies.

GLORIOUS POPULAR VICTORY.

After several speeches had been made the amendment to delete the word "political" from the rule 46 was put to vote. Much to the chagrin and discomfiture of Government benches the amendment was carried in the division. This was a glorious triumph for the opposition especially because it had come so close on the heels of the one that the popular parties had scored only on the previous day. Politics is saved from Government dictation, at least so far as the co-operative societies are concerned.

With the defeat of Government their business was over. Mr. Swaminarayan then moved the adjournment of the House to discuss a specific matter of urgent political importance, namely, the condition of people in various parts of Gujerat. He wanted the Covernment to organise relief measures on a much larger scale than they were doing. Messrs. Vamanrao, Mukadam and Haribhai Amin who had returned from the affected area only this morning related to the House the heart-rending account of the calamity that has overtaken the whole of Gujerat. They charged the Collector of Broach for the negligence of his duties. Mr. Shivdasami estimated the collapse of houses at one lakh and the amount for reconstruction at a crore approximately.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai wanted Government to give remission of revenues to poor agriculturists whose crops were badly damaged. Let it not be said of the Bombay Government, observed Mr. Bechar, as was said of Nero that he was fiddling when Rome was burning.

Nothing was more important said Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram not even the finishing of Lloyd's Barrage than the organisation of relief measures. The Finance Member assured the House that Government were up to the task. They would do everything in their power to relieve the distress of sufferers. The expenses, he said, would be met from the reserve fund and balances if it came to that The Revenue Member deprecated the tendency of the Opposition members to find fault with Government Officers on the spot. He declined to believe that the Collector of Broach was negligent in the performance of his duties. There was fullest co-operation, he concluded, between Non-official and Government agencies. The adjournment motion was fully talked out and the House then proceeded with private bills.

Mr. Swaminarayan moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923. The Bill seeks to provide for a wider franchise for the election of District and Taluka Local Boards. Several members spoke in support of the Bill. Discussion was on when the House rose for the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

There was a good deal of commotion in the Council Hall when the Legislators met to-day, to dispose of the Government business. Mr. Swaminarayan of Ahmedabad moved the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of specific and urgent public importance namely the condition of people in various parts of Gujarath owing to the heavy rainfall and the necessity of starting relief measures in consultation with the House. The President accorded permission to move the adjournment motion at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Revenue Member then made a statement to the House in connection with the Gujarath floods. The gist of the Collectors telegram is that Viramgam is very badly affected by the floods. He is trying to get more information about Amod. The situation is worse in villages than in towns and cities. A provision of a thousand Rupees has been made for Kaira which is in a worse danger than other places in Kaira district. Fifteen villages have been completely washed away. The City Mills are now running a relief fund and there are promises to the extent of 50,000 Rupees. Viramgam, Dholka, Sanand and Daskeois are badly affected Bratij and Modasa are slightly affected. The tank walls are intact and the town mostly free from water. In Sanand, the damage is estimated at three lakhs. Railway communication is opened with Dholka.

DELETE WORD "POLITICAL"

MR. JOG'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Discussion then followed on the amendments of Mr. V. N. Jog to the rules proposed to be made by Government under Section 71 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act 1925. Rule 46 came in for a considerable criticism at the hands of the Opposition Members. The rule stipulates that Co-operative Societies shall not be involved in controversial matters of a political and religious character. The rule runs as follows: "No society may take any action which would involve that society in the discussion or propagation of controversial opinions of a political or religious character and the Registrar may prohibit any action or rescind any resolution, which in his opinion is of such a tendency."

Mr. V. N. Jog moved to delete the word 'political' in the rule. Speaking on his amendment Mr. Jog pointed out that under the rule, as it stood, even an innocent political opinion might be debarred.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman made a vigorous speech in support of the amendment. Continuing, he said that it was a rule which involved a question of principle. Only on the previous day the Minister for Education had tried to put a ban on political books. To-day another Minister was trying to put a ban on innocent and legitimate political opinions. When the Minister for Education debarred political books he was only repeating His Master's Voice.

At this stage of the discussion, the President intervened and pointed out to the speaker, that it was not a happy way of expressing the situation. What the speaker had said was an insinuation, which he could not permit.

Mr. Nariman sticking to his argument, again said that the rule under discussion was promulgated by the Minister at the instance of others.

The Minister for Education forthwith got up and retorted that Ministers had got their independent views. They were not led by anybody else. Mr. Nariman replied that it was not the Ministers, but the rotten constitution under which the Ministers had to work, that was responsible for the mischief.

NARIMAN MUST WITHDRAW HIS WORDS.

The Finance Member ran to the rescue of the Ministers and did his best to defend. The Minister, he said had made a categorical statement that he and his colleagues had their independent views and Mr. Nariman had to abide by the statement and withdraw his words. That was the least that Mr. Nariman could do.

Mr. Nariman said he was entitled to discuss the position of the constitution as it stood. He again repeated and with greater emphasis, that under the present constitution the Ministers did not enjoy any independent position. The Finance Member again intervened and remarked that Mr. Nariman's statement was incorrect.

The President ruled that apart from the great issue as to what the constitutional position was, the Honourable Member for Bombay, Mr. Nariman should take the statement of the Minister. Several members from the Government benches shouted "withdraw."

Mr. Nariman boldly maintained that he was certainly not going to withdraw anything at the bidding of any member from the other side. He would still like to adhere to his views and state once more that the members did certainly change their views when they were installed on Ministerial gadis. Mr. Nariman then went on to explain his argument. Nobody he said could avoid thinking and feeling politicelly.

THERE WAS POLITICS EVERYWHERE.

The rule 46 would tend to create hypocrites even in the co-operative societies. There was politics everywhere. No public movement could be completely cut off from politics. The speaker would have understood the justification of the thing, if the rule had put a ban on sedition and not on politics. He was sorry, the Minister could not define what politics meant. What the Minister might consider to be political might as well be economic in the eyes of the co-operative societies. The speaker then gave an illustration. Supposing they wanted to produce khaddar and encourage thereby a cottage industry, it was possible that the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies might look upon their activities as savouring of politics. Political colouring could be given to anything these days. The speaker knew that the Minister for Education was a member of the Liberal Association of the Bombay Presidency, but surely he would not have backed up that rule, as a member of that Association in any of their meetings.

The Minister for Education opposing the amendment said that there were parties in India, which were flying at each others' throats. He had put in that rule, with a view to avoid political controversy from the affairs of the Co-operative Societies.

HYPER-SENSITIVE FINANCE MEMBER.

Mr. Bechar supported the amendment. In his opinion, the Finance Member not have been hyper-sensitive at the remarks of Mr. Nariman. Proceeding he said even Ministers like Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani and Jagat Narayan had to resign their posts and make an open declaration that they could not pull on with dyarchy. There was nothing wrong in the statement of the leader of the Swaraj Party. The speaker complained that Government had got a pernicious habit to poke its nose in even the trifling details of peoples' life. Referring to the argument advanced by the Minister for Excise Mr. Bechar opined, that there could be no life if there was no controversy.

Rao Bahadur Kale observed that the rule under discussion was very vague and indefinite. The word political had to be specifically defined. The Minister replied to the criticism. The amendment was then put to vote. In the division that followed 40 members voted for the amendment and 31 against. The amendment was consequently carried. This is one more popular success so close on the heels of the one the Opposition had scored only yesterday. With this Government defeat, the Government business came to a close. The House then rose for tea recess.

DEBATE ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

When the House met after tea recess Mr. Swaminarayan moved the adjournment of the House to consider the flood situation in Gujarat. It was a calamity, he said that had no parallel for fifty years in the past. There was such a calamity before 50 years, but it was restricted only to the City of Ahmedabad. The present calamity was more intensive and disastrous The speaker then read out to the House, several letters which he had received from Dholka. The letters contained heart-rending news about the dire calamity that has befallen the people of Gujarath. One letter said that there was rain for full six days. Nothing was to be seen except the vast expanse of water on all sides. Mr. Swaminarayan pointed out that the present calamity was even worse than the calamity of an earthquake such as had befallen Japan few years back But the situation in Japan was quite the other thing. The whole world had rushed to the assistance of Japan. Even poor India had contributed her humble quota towards the relief measures in Japan. It was the duty of the Government to move the Government of India and to start relief fund on a very large scale Even foreign countries had to be approached for assistance.

The Revenue Member intervened and stated that Government had instructed all Collectors concerned to incur any expenditure that was required for relieving the panic and distress prevailing in Gujerath. His Excellency had gone to Bombay to preside over a meeting that was called with a view to raise the relief fund. Government were doing everything that was possible for them to do.

SUSPEND REVENUE COLLECTION.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai supported the motion for adjournment. He laid stress on the incredible damage that was done to crops in Gujarath. He wanted Government to give instructions to the Collectors to suspend the collection of revenues. The speaker, further requested the Government to set apart a crore of rupees for relieving the distress and agonies of the people, who had been thrown out of their houses and belongings.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam made a lengthy and detailed statement on the flood situation. He said he had come directly from the danger zone. He was going to relate to the House the facts that he was in possession of. The speaker and Mr. Amin reached Broach on 29th noon. They heard from the people that the train passengers were marooned for two or three days; yet the District Magistrate did not care to visit the station and look after the convenience of those passengers in distress. The District Magistrate was in Broach but he had no time to enquire after the people, who were lying in distress at his doors. The train was marooned on the 26th and the Collector visited the station on the 28th, while he was returning from his evening walk.

HEAPS OF DEAD CATTLE.

Some of the facts were grimmer still. The Collector had received a special message on 26th, from Ahmedabad that the people apprehended floods and the village was in imminent danger but he did not move a finger in the matter. Nothing was done on the 26th. Two boats were dispatched on the 27th but unfortunately they were without rudders and sails. The speaker then gave a pathetic discription of what he had seen with his own eyes in the afflicted zone. He had seen heaps of dead cattle on the road sides. The loss of cattle was in the neighbourhood of one lakh in Broach District alone. House collapses would run to nearly six thousand. Some villages were entirely swept away. Mr Mukadam very earnestly pleaded, that immediate relief was needed to relieve the distress of the afflicted people. It was the duty of every Councillor, he pointed out to pay a visit to the affected area and the people in their distress.

Mr. H. J. Amin of Broach narrated his own experiences of the tragic scene, which he had personally witnessed. He spoke of Amod and Jambusar. The statement of the Collector, he said, that there was no communication between Amod and Broach was quite incorrect. The Collector might have found the way if only he had the will. Continuing the speaker informed the House that the Thakore of Kervada had accommodated 700 cows in his compound. As many as 45 cows were lying dead in the compound when the speaker visited that place.

NEWS FROM DHOLKA.

The President then read the telegram of the President of the Dholka Municipality, which he had just received. The telegram ran as follows: "75 per cent. houses collapsed. Many persons have been rendered homeless. Unprecedented and terrible rain fall. I crave for deep sympathy of the very benign House.

Mr. Shivdasani further supported the adjournment motion. He paid a tribute to the Congress organisations for their smart efforts in relieving the distress of the afflicted people. He estimated the collapse of houses at one lakh. The amount required for reconstructing so many houses, he said, would even exceed a crore of rupees.

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF WORK.

FINANCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

The Finance Member then made a very important statement on the situation in Gujarat. He related to the House what Government had done in the matter. He "It is a calamity which is unprecedented in the history of Gujarat and the Presidency. There is, however, some relief that the loss of life is not very great. No body wishes to minimise the gravity of the situation. Government have given orders to all officers to spend money even without Government's sanction to relieve distress in Gujarat. I cannot believe that any Collector will be so inhuman as not to act on the orders of Government. On Saturday His Excellency took counsel of the Sheriff of Bombay and expressed a wish that the public meeting should be called at once to consider the question of relief work. On Sunday the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber came to see me, and we had a discussion on the matter almost for the whole day. Then it was decided by some eminent citizens of Bombay to hold a public meeting to-day. His Excellency immediately left for Bombay to preside over that meeting. A central agency is going to be formed at Bombay to render assistance to the afflicted people in all possible ways. The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality has already organised relief in his own District. Mr. Amritlal Sheth had expressed a desire to me that a wireless apparatus should be instituted between Bombay and the affected area. He also wanted my assistance in securing one or two boats to start on relief work. We immediately wrote to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., to make every arrangement about the despatch of steamers."

ASSURANCES OF GOVT. HELP.

The Revenue Member then read to the

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 3RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday, I have the greatest pleasure (especially after exposing the exploits of less scrupulous persons) to say that you are one of God's good men, hence a Satan's bad man, *i.e.*, one who is not beloved of Satan owing to his (not, of course Satan's) integrity and piety. You will encounter many difficulties and obstacles, but your truthfulness will shine out at last, as learned Pundits would say in Sanskrit "Satya meva Jayate," to which should be added the coined hybrid phrase "Satya meva Jamente," *i.e.*, Truth will taste (eat) good fruits. You are poor, but poverty is no bar to your progress, as following the advice of that great writer you will "act your part well," and "there all the honour lies" to your elbow. You will neither flatter big guns nor run down humblest of persons. If any fool or wiseacre cracks jokes against your poverty or piety, or feels jealous, you will act like Liu Chuan, the late (in very old days) lamented Governor of Wu-Ling, who determined to relieve his poverty by honest trade once saw a devil standing up his side, laughing and rubbing its hands for glee, when the Governor Sab snapped: "Poverty and wealth are matter of destiny, but to be laughed at by a devil——," and accordingly he desisted from his intention! Directness of method, steadfastness and sobriety are your arms, and noblesness of purpose your ammunition, for which you need not at all require a license from any bureacratic, (white or brown) Government, and which could not be had from any Hollises or Goolam Huseins in the world. Your target is tomfoolery and levity and extremes of moral lepers. Your weak points are: Too great a reliance on the words of mealy-mouthed persons, so, you must beware of them, just as you would beware of a pick-pocket. Don't hesitate to bite your biter only once in a way, but so thoroughly, that he would remember the onslaught all his (or even her) life, and he or she would cease biting or barking, and the latter is always worse than the former. Of course, you will make many enemies but they will all lie low just as the Allies vanquished the hordes of Huns as the former first honestly believed that they were fighting for a just cause, but now, alas, a sage world says the Allies fought to make the world safe not for democracy but hypocrisy. It is true your cause is just, and you are no hypocrite. So trust in God, etc.

thanked Messrs. Mukadam and Amin for the troubles they had taken in going to able information. Continuing, he said, able information. Continuing, he said, House the letter he had received from the Senior Member of that company. Continuing, he said that the thanks of the House were due to His Excellency for the extreme promptness with which he had moved in the matter. The Government, on their part, he went on to say, would be prepared to do their utmost. The House might rest assured that from the Reserve Fund and the balances, all monies required for the purpose would certainly be met. He also wanted the members of the Council to make some constructive proposals.

As regards the scheme of relief work Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram made it abundantly clear that nothing was more important, not even the construction of the Lloyd Barrage than the organisation of relief measures.

Mr. Bechar hoped that the Government would top the list of subscribers to the Relief Fund. Let it not be said of the Government, he said, as was said of Nero that he was fiddling when Rome was blazing.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan expressed sympathy and promised support on behalf of Maharashtra.

Mr. Jadhav accorded sympathy on behalf

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Brahmachari Gitanand on "Inter-Communal Marriages" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Rugby Match, the Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Garden Party to Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Damodar Bhuvan, Warden Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4.

At Home Party to Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri by the legal profession, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League: R. A. M. C. vs. B. B. R. A. Cooperage, 4-45.

FRIDAY, Aug. 5.

Harwood League: "Times of India" vs. Swiss, Cooperage, 8-45 p.m.

Public meeting to accord support to Sandhurst Committee's recommendations, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

TIVIMNENSES ANNUAL GATHERING.

The annual gathering of Tivimnenses will be held under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, on Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd instant instead of at 8.m. as previously intimated.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—Small-pox attacks 2; deaths 2; Cholera attacks 9 death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 93; Total mortality this day last year was 103.

*Including imported from Pandharpur.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Bhramachari Gitanand will deliver a public lecture on "Inter-Communal Marriages" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AT-HOME PARTY TO HON. MR. JUSTICE JHAVERI.

The friends and admirers of the Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri in the legal profession (including the advocates, solicitors and pleaders, practicing in the Small Causes and police courts) are giving an At-Home Party on Thursday (the 4th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

On behalf of the residents of Bellasis Road Mr. Jhabwala has submitted his emphatic protest as Hon. Secretary of the Purity Mission Society against the Excise Department's intended sanction to a toddy shop being transferred to the above locality from Dadar all the way....

Again, Mr. Jhabwala contends that the site is central to mill-workers who will be ruined if the shops are allowed to be opened there. Therefore the Collector ought to reject the sanction.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	18.58
To-day's Opening Rate	18.62
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.16
Difference	—.42

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	9.83
Difference	—.29
To-day's Closing Rate	9.81
Difference	—.31

Broach Expectation Rs. 368 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 2.
Silver Ready	25 13 0
Difference	0 4 0 lower
Silver Forward	25 12 0
Difference	0 5 0 lower

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

FOR SALE

A Piece of LAND 7,800 square yards, situated at Santa Cruz, ten minutes walk from the Station very suitable for a Workshop, a Chawl or a Dairy Farm or for any Industrial purposes, complete with water taps and also three sheds with out-house. Value Rs. 50,000. Those who are desirous of acquiring this land may communicate to

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 3, 1927.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MUST HELP.

The tragedy that has been enacted in Gujarat and Kathiawar has been too deep for tears or words. It has brought home to most of us how, despite the march of Science and Civilization, we are still helpless against the elemental forces of nature. But it has also brought into relief the truth that one touch of humanity makes the whole world kin. In the midst of devastation and suffering of unprecedented character the bond of sympathy and fellow-feeling that unites human beings has asserted itself. There is everywhere an eager readiness to relieve the distressed and to help them to resume their even tenor of life. Bombay gave proof of her readiness in this respect at the meeting held last night under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. We shall deal on another occasion with the speeches made last evening and the adjournment debate in the Council yesterday. To-day we wish to emphasise a point to which due attention does not seem to have been paid. Apart from the hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives lost, which cannot be recalled, the material damage done is so immense that it will require a fund of one or two crores to repair. As reports coming from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach and even smaller cities show, people are vying with one another to contribute out of their poverty or riches to the funds raised for relief. Bombay has also made a magnificent beginning, but it will be noticed that the beginning which it has made is hardly in keeping with its past tradition. Instead of the two lakhs that were collected yesterday, it would have in other days contributed ten times that amount. The comparative meagreness of its response is not due to lack of generous instinct but to sheer incapacity. Thanks to depression in trade and wide spread unemployment, Bombay is not the rich City it was some years ago. For this unfortunate state the Government of India are to no small extent responsible. Their currency policy, especially the legalising of the disastrous ratio and the desperate measures taken to prop it up, have crippled Bombay's resources and their failure to give adequate protection to its greatest industry have made the position worse. Bombay's diminished wealth has reacted on the prosperity of the rest of the Presidency which has also been hit by the 18d. ratio. Nor are the Government of Bombay in a position to bear the burden of the responsibility which the disaster has thrown upon them. Llyod's Folly and the Sukkur Barrage, not to speak of lesser extravagances, have between them not only brought the finances of the Presidency to the verge of bankruptcy but have also mortgaged its resources for two generations. In these circumstances, it becomes the duty of the Government of India to step in and help this Presidency with a loan, on favourable terms, if not a gift, adequate enough to enable it satisfactorily to accomplish the work of relief and reconstruction. Having regard to the crying injustice of the Meston award, the duty becomes doubly imperative.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AGAIN.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, presiding at the second quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday last, knocked on the head the attempt made in certain interested quarters to smuggle in the old scheme of Imperial Preference in one form or another. The very idea of extending Imperial Preference to India was entirely rejected by the country nearly twenty-five years ago and nothing has happened since to make the idea now acceptable. Curiously enough the Government of India were in the past as much opposed to the proposal as the public was. For the most part their opposition was on economic grounds whereas that of the public was both on economic and political grounds. But the political suspicions of the people were not confined to themselves. The Despatch of the Government of India in 1903 on this subject said: "All past experience indicates that in the decision of any fiscal question concerning this country powerful sections of the community at home will continue to demand that their interests and not those of India alone shall be allowed consideration." Even Lord Curzon, a champion of every phase of Imperialism, had to express the same opinion in the House of Lords in 1909. He said: "In fiscal matters the Government of India has to take the views of the Secretary of State whether it agrees with them or not and these views are more likely to be guided and shaped by English than by purely Indian considerations." These objections as stated by the Government of India and by Lord Curzon, whether they are called economic or political, fairly express the people's view. India has all along held that, however sound Imperial preference may be from the Imperial point of view, India gains little by it, as the people have practically no voice in adjusting the tariffs. She may lose much if those countries against which the preference works should retaliate. Imperial Preference has its give and take, its risks. India is too poor to run risks and too weak to demand that the taking should be at least as much as the giving. If India were autonomous as the Dominions are, the case would be different. As it is, involving India in Imperial Preferential tariffs will be only like the proverbial alliance between the giant and the dwarf.

Apart from these general objections, the present proposal to give England preference as against Japan is founded on wholly wrong assumption. That assumption is that England does not really compete with India with regard to textiles and that the only competitor is Japan. Mr. Walchand showed how untenable this assumption is by pointing out that Japan supplies at the most 4 per cent. of the total requirements of this country whereas Lancashire supplies 28 per cent. of those requirements. Whoever advances the view that the British cloth of higher counts does in no way compete with the Indian fabrics of lower counts, we do not subscribe to that view. Besides, in the near future when India will produce more and more finer cloth in spite of lack of protection, the competition with England is bound to be severe. And we know at least as well as did Lord Curzon how Lancashire would take advantage of any preference given to it. The fact is that advantage is already taken of the distress of the Indian mill-owners, and the scheme of Imperial Preference is dangled before them in the hope that Lancashire may escape the small extra duty of 4 per cent. that the Textile Tariff Board has recommended. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to declare that nothing less than the majority recommendations of the Board will satisfy the commercial community or the public. For our part we do not think even the majority recommendations go far enough to afford effective protection. To the proposal of Imperial Preference the fittest reply is that given by the Minority report of the Fiscal Commission and quoted by Mr. Walchand. The Report said: "Indian sentiment is practically unanimous against Imperial Preference in view of India's present political status in the Empire. The conclusion is, therefore inevitable that the question can only become a matter of practical politics when the promised goal is reached."

A THREATENED VISIT.

Public attention has not been sufficiently alive in this country to the full significance of the threatened visit of the British War Secretary to India during the third week of October. Reuter's London correspondent has been obliging enough to draw our attention to the rarity of such a visit. But he does us some measure of injustice when he expects us to take seriously his statement that the object of the visit is to enable the War Minister to acquaint himself personally with the conditions of life and service of British soldiers in the North-West Frontier. Now, it is incredible that the War Office does not know the conditions of life and service of British soldiers, in, let alone the North-Western marches, any part of India. And in any case, where is the need for overlooking the Commander-in-Chief in India who is the statutory authority responsible for the Army in India? Certain sinister events of the last few weeks combine to invest this visitation with great interest for us in this country. A writer in these columns not long ago warned us to be very careful of too eagerly embracing the attempts to stampede India into mechanising the infantry units. A Press agitation had been going on in England in interested quarters destined so to stampede the Indian Army authorities. From the point of view that such mechanisation may still further delay Indianisation a military student had in these columns warned us to beware. We cannot avoid the suspicion that Sir Laming Worthington Evans' visit to this country is not unconnected with this object. Moreover, if reports may be credited, Simla and Pall Mall do not see eye to eye on the method of implementing even the mealy-mouthed recommendations of what is known as the Skeen Committee. Sir Laming belongs to that group which tacitly recognises on our North-Western marches the newest and neatest road to the future battleground of the world. Therefore the public will have great reason to apprehend the worst out of this visit; the more so as it is an indication that the War Office, in spite of disclaimers, is the effective master of Indian military policy and commitments.

AN URGENT REFORM.

In drawing pointed attention to the plight of Hindu women and particularly of Hindu widows and unmarried girls because of the disability the Hindu legislative code imposes upon them in respect of rights of inheritance and property, Dr. Deshmukh has done a distinct service to the Hindu community. Particularly at this present juncture when social legislation affecting, with more or less rude shocks, orthodox ideas in the matter of child marriage, age of consent and the ancient rights of Devasthanams is on the anvil, it is meet that this question involving the happiness and economic security of Hindu women, should be tackled with courage and determination. We hope eminent Hindu lawyers in the Assembly will not fight shy of tackling it simply because orthdox Hindu opinion may resent such a radical innovation as the conferring of rights of inheritance and property. As Dr. Deshmukh very aptly points out in the interview we published on Tuesday, "it is always orthodoxy's trump-card to bring in the question of offending religious sentiment." We appeal to leaders of orthodox Hindu opinion to revise their views in the light of modern conditions and to co-operate with social reformers in pressing for a change in Hindu law. Hindu legislators in the Assembly should take up the matter at once and formulate a measure for effecting the necessary change. Swaraj for India will remain a very illusory proposition, indeed, if millions of Hindu women, having no sense of security and dignity, are unable to co-operate with men in fighting for it.

RECEPTION TO MR. ANDREWS.

The proposal mooted in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to accord a civic reception to Mr. Andrews on behalf of that body when he returns to this country from South Africa has, we understand, evoked adverse and petulant criticism in certain quarters. The Corporation will be well-advised to pass the proposal unanimously unless it chooses to make an exhibition of its want of "savoir faire" and its lack of appreciation of the services of one of the finest of humanity's servants. Mr. Andrews is a true Christain inspired by the spirit of unassuming and unfailing service in the cause of the down-troden and the oppressed, and Indians cannot be too greatful to him for the patience and perseverance he has displayed in championing the claim of their South African countrymen. He has done so often at the risk of suffering obloquy and insults at the hands of men of his own race. A civic reception accorded to him by the citizens of Bombay through their municipal body when he returns here after having helped in the successful creation of a new atmosphere in South Africa for the Indians there, can only be some little measure of public and formal appreciation of his self-sacrificing labours in India's cause.

TOTE OR BOOK.

BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

It was an excellent idea to invite the amateur law-makers of Bombay to pay a visit to the Poona race-course on last Saturday. There was much intelligent search for knowledge. Unfortunately neither Mr. Addyman nor the Turf Club seized the opportunity to give the visitors an insight into the mysteries of racing, its economic aspect, the comparative merits or demerits of the Tote or Book, the part played by the Bookie in ensuring clean racing under the supervision of competent stewards, and the aid they render to punters, directly or indirectly in backing the probable winners. One Bookie is worth ten Lackpathies to a fair student of form. Under the Tote system owners and trainers are driven, to conceal the form of horses in self-protection to the discomfiture of outsiders. In fact the moral code of some owners and trainers is so singular that they do not hesitate to depose on oath that it is permissible to tell lies for the purpose of avoiding disclosure of the form of horses. I am afraid the "M. L. C's saw more long faces than are normally visible at Poona on account of the heavy course and went away under the impresion that horse racing is a game for "mugs" and not a sport of Kings or the king of sports.

HAVE GOVERNMENT THE POWER?

It is difficult to understand why Mr. Addyman has undertaken the pilotage of the Bill through the Bombay Council. He appears to know less of Tote Book or racing than Chalebi's "Fatool." I hope, however, that he has mastered debates in the Council during the regime of Sir George Clarke, now Lord Sydenham. There is some confusion as to the question really raised by Mr. Addyman's Bill. In fact it proposes to do nothing more than to empower the executive to authorize the Turf Club to license Bookies. The passage of the Bill will not make it obligatory on Government to authorise the return of the Bookie, but will only give them power to do so. But have they no power at present? The Bill presumes that the executive have no power. Upon this point Government are irritatingly silent. Have they power or have they not? The speeches of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad make it perfectly clear that the Government have power to license Bookies in the same way as Government license the Tote under the Law. When Sir Chimanlal Setalvad wanted to take away this discretion even Sir Ibrahim objected on the ground that it was desirable to leave the responsibility of restoring the Bookie on Government. The Legislature could censure the Government if it ever ventured to exercise the discretion in favour of restoration. Have Government been advised by their legal advisers that they have no power to permit the Bookie? This ought to be ascertained by interpellation. If the Turf Club can work the Tote, there can be no doubt that the Turf Club itself can also play the role of the Bookie. They themselves could do it or, perhaps they could not, license Bookies instead of themselves acting as Bookies. This view is possible under the law as it exists at present, but it means a flaw in legislation. If this view is correct then betting on the Tote is not protected at present although every man is assured that he is not offending against the Gambling Law. This is the view I took when I asked for leave to introduce a Bill for amending the law in order to ensure the intended protection. Had I failed in obtaining legislative sanction I would have taken a Test Case to Court, and if the judgment were against me there would be no necessity for amending the law. On the other hand if the Judgment were in my favour Government would be bound in honour to amend the Act to provide the intended protection. It would be desirable for some member of the Council to put direct questions to elicit the view taken by Government, namely, whether Government have the power to authorise Bookies under the existing law. On the other hand if the judglaw? If they have not the power, they must state the reasons on which their view is based. It will clarify the posi-

(Continued on page 11).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Chinese Imbroglio.

There has been very little news from China recently, but Reuter cannot miss the opportunity of informing the world of the presence of Communists in that country and of the heroic efforts of those War-lords who are friendly to Britain in getting rid of these "undesirable" elements. So we are treated to a message from Hankow about the fear of a Communist rising following a strike of rickshaw coolies. The Hankow Government is reported to have declared martial law in consequence of the strike. This is like the use of a sledge hammer to kill a fly. The Press agencies which please the Imperialists in Europe are, however, silent about the part the Foreign Powers are now playing in China. Are they active in fomenting further quarrels between the various Tuchuns, or are they only keeping watch over their trading interests? The Tokyo correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung" says that Japan's armed intervention in Shantung is severely criticised in the Radical Press of the country as a blow to Japanese business interests in China. The presence of Japanese troops makes Japan still more unpopular with the Chinese, and Baron Tanaka is blamed for the step he has taken, the motive attributed to him being his desire to stand well with Britain.

Belated Lament.

His Majesty King Fuad has left England after an exchange of the most cordial sentiments between him and the English Sovereign. The "greatest friendship" and the "liveliest satisfaction" have been expressed on both sides, but we imagine King Fuad is not likely to express the least satisfaction when he knows in what manner British Jingoes look upon his title of King. The "Outlook" remarked in mail week in some lucubrations on "Egypt and the Middle East" that the "policy of creating limited Kingships is essentially British." It proceeded to observe: "We have set up Kings in Egypt and Irak, and have bestowed the royal title on the ruler of Afghanistan." The "Outlook" laments that this is not sound policy. "In Egypt the grant of the name without the substance of Kingship has created a deep and enduring sense of grievance." So it has and this confession of the Tory journal that King Fuad is a British made puppet is sure to convince Egyptian Nationalism all the more that its grievance is just.

Seriously Handicapped.

In a farewell interview on the eve of his departure from South Africa, Mr. Andrews referred to a factor in the life of Indians there which was seriously discussed at the Round Table Conference. It was brought to light during its deliberations that wherever Indians were living in large numbers apart from their own families their solitary bachelor life was unsuitable for good colonisation. The remedy now suggested is to insist that Indian minor children should not be allowed to enter South Africa unless accompanied by their mothers. The present position only shows how seriously the Indians have been handicapped from leading a decent life in the country. A settler wanted for labour in his fields or on his plantations so many hundreds of Indians, just as he wanted so many heads of cattle, and he had the strongest objection to take in Indians saddled with wives. Now that the days of indentured labour are over, and responsible elements among the South African Whites realise the danger of denying Indians suitable opportunities to live as human beings, we hope things will grow better for them.

Unfair.

It is unfair to the Senate of the Bombay University that the Government of Bombay should not have submitted for its opinion their University Reform Bill whose first reading has been passed by the Legislative Council at Poona. The measure is meant for the reform of an institution whose policy is governed by its Senate, but this very body is given no opportunity of submitting its views to the Government on the measure they have brought in, except through its representative in the Legislative Council. The proper thing for the Government will be to invite the Senate to offer its views on the proposals so that the Select Committee on the Bill shall have the advantage of knowing what the Senate thinks of matters which vitally affect the composition and powers of that body. With all the talk of democratisation on the part of the official supporters of the Bill, there is reason to apprehend that it falls far short of public expectations in that direction. As regards the financial provisions or rather the lack of them for the University they are the least satisfactory part of the measure.

Right Attitude.

The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine is invited to hold its seventh Congress at Calcutta in December. The expenses to be incurred by India in this connection should as a matter of principle be defrayed out of central revenues. The Government of India have no business to send the beggar's bowl round to various provincial Governments and expect them to contribute their dole to make up these expenses. The Bombay Legislative Council was thoroughly justified in withholding assent to the grant asked for by the Minister of Education as the quota of this Presidency for the relief of the Government of India, who have no hesitation in refusing Bombay's request, reiterated "ad nauseam," for its just share of the Customs and Income Tax revenues but have the temerity to ask Bombay to make a contribution for an All-India purpose. It is significant that the Minister of Education was hard put to it to justify this grotesque claim from Simla. Perhaps he himself felt that he had no solid grounds for demanding the grant.

False Prestige.

We hope no ideas of false prestige will make the Government of Bombay insist on adhering to their disastrous policy of offending Hindu sentiment in Sind by building temporary bungalows for Sukkur barrage engineers, ephemeral structures to be destroyed in 1931, on a piece of ground which the Hindus hold in reverence. The cremation ground which the Government proposed to acquire is not the only piece available to Government for housing the Barrage staff of burra sahibs. The previous history of this case shows that Government have had years to consider how to get out of the difficulty of avoiding giving offence to Hindu feelings, but that they have not cared to do so. It was in 1923 that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the then General Member, assured the Hindus concerned that their wishes would be respected. Another plot valued at Rs. 75,000 was offered in exchange but the Hindus found that it contained the "Samadhis" or burial mounds of ancient Sadhus and the plot also assumed very naturally a sacred importance to them. Is it such an impossibility for Government to find another place on the Sukkur Barrage for housing their staff temporarily without offending Hindu feeling?

SOME STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION

I

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER).

The speech delivered by Sir M. Viswesvaraya at the recent meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce is a most thought provoking utterance. At a time like the present, when the vested interests are loud in their protestations to perpetuate foreign domination of India, the cogent, concrete and constructive proposals put forward by the ex-Dewan Saheb of Mysore should be seriously pondered over by the people of this country without loss of time, and action should be taken in at least some of the directions indicated. One sentence in that speech deserves more than passing attention, because, this important factor of helping each other individually and each industry helping the other, has, to a very large extent, been wanting in this country. About Sweden the Ex-Dewan Saheb spoke as follows:—

"The whole population of Sweden have learnt to co-operate and help each other in a manner and to a degree not understood in this country."

ARE WE INFERIOR TO OTHERS!

What this country needs to-day is the development of its material resources by the people for the people of this country. So far, no earnest attempts have been made by any group of our people to work in this direction. So many foreign firms and people come to India with little or no capital, and are able in a short time to accumulate a fortune and a steadily running business, but instances in which our own people worked and accumulated money in that way have been few and far between. Are we, in any way, wanting in enterprise or intelligence compared to the other people of the world? Is not our country endowed by nature with abundant resources? Then why is it that when other countries (in many respects, backward) have progressed and are progressing in such a remarkable manner in all walks of life, India alone stands where she was even a hundred years ago?

WHAT IS PROGRESS?

Merely having a few thousand miles of railroad, telegraph wires, wireless sets, and motor cars does not indicate the prosperity of a country. Almost all the capital invested on railways in this country belong to England, and to that extent, the country has been mortgaged. All the articles required for the railways and telegraphs come from England, and the natural result is that outside countries are benefitted at the expense of India. The question of cost ought not to and need not bother the persons in charge of Indian railways, because, self-interest plays and has always played and will play a very prominent part in all their transactions. It is only natural that a British concern should, in the first instance, and as far as possible, benefit only other British interests—cost or no cost. And we have seen the results of this attitude and the consequent policy adopted by all the railways and public bodies, such as, Port Trust, and recently, the Development Department of the Bombay Government. Bombay citizens will vividly remember even now the loud trumpeting that was made through the Press and the platform that the money advanced to the Development Department would be used in Bombay by Bombay for Bombay. When the time came for giving an account of this protestation, we all know to what extent Bombay was benefitted by the money advanced by her own people. The very same history is repeating itself

(Continued on page 11).

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID LEAD.

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM KATHIAWAD

PLIGHT OF DHRANGADHRA, LIMBDI AND CHUDA

/ ASTATION IN KAIRA

NEW TOWN OF JORAWARNAGAR SWEPT OFF

PRISONER'S DARING ACT OF CHIVALRY

Our Special Representative on board the s.s. "Bahaduri" in a wireless message says that much damage is done in Jhelawad. Chuda, Limbdi, Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan City, Joravarnagar and Dholere have suffered most.

There were 40 inches of rain in two days from Chuda to Dhrangadhra and Viramgam. About 60 per cent. of the villages of Vankaner have suffered. 3,300 houses out of a total of 5,000 collapsed in Wadhwan, and hundreds of houses fell in Limbdi and Chuda.

Almost the whole of the new town, Joravarnagar, near Wadhwan City is washed away.

Sir P. Pattani has offered every sort of help to the Bombay volunteers, who have formed themselves into batches and proceeded to Bhal, Dhrangadhra, Limbdi Wadhwan, Sayla and Wankaner.

Our Special Commissioner at Broach wires that volunteers who had gone into the interior villages draw a very alarming picture of the plight of villagers, who are dying there of hunger and cold for the last five days. Vclunteers with food-stuffs and clothing are being sent. About seventy villages have been affected in the ill-fated Jambusar Taluka, and about twenty of them have been totally washed away, rendering thousands of people homeless.

About 400 houses have collapsed in Godhra.

Ninety per cent. of the houses in the Kaira District and seventy per cent of the houses in Dholka Taluka have fallen.

Bombay has once more proved herself to be worthy of her name as the most generous city of the East. A crowded public meeting was held last night at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor who had specially come down from Poona, and who assured the House of Government's solicitude, saying that they would do all that they possibly can in relieving the distress. Rs. 2,10,000 were announced at the meeting.

PLIGHT OF AHMEDABAD, DHOLKA AND JAMBUSAR

Our Special Representative sends the following wireless message from s.s. "Bahaduri" under Tuesday's date:—

"On further inquiry, it appears, there is a breach on the railway line between Jamnagar and Dwarka. The Dhrangdra Railway line had to be broken up, to save the surrounding area from further damage, the breach is not still repaired between Wadhwan Camp and Viramgam. It is understood, though the whole of Dholera is not involved in distress too much damage is done in Jhalawad and especially in that country. Chuda-Limdi, Dhrangadra, Wadhwan city, Joravarnagar and Dholera suffered the most.

DHOLERA UNDER WATER.

Almost the whole of Dholera was under water. At Dholera and other places, the Mahajan came to the rescue of the poor people. There many people had to vacate their dwellings, and had to take shelter elsewhere. Surrounding villages are flooded. There is much distress in the villages.

There were forty inches of rain in two days. From Chuda to Dhrangdra and Viramgam about 60 per cent of the villages of Vankaner have suffered on account of the heavy rain and floods. It is rumoured, some 3300 houses out of a total of 5000 houses have collapsed in Wadhman city and some hundreds at Limbdi and Chuda.

Ranpur has also suffered, and one building of the "Saurashtra" has come down to the ground. Almost the whole of the new town, Joravarnagar, near Wadhwan city is washed away. The Bhal country around Dhanduka is isolated. The whole of this country is reported to be under water. Too much distress is prevailing there in villages and immediate relief is needed.

DEPRESSED CLASSES UNATTENDED.

At Botad the dwellings of depressed class people were flooded, and arrangements were made for them in the school building. Mahajans of the cities and towns are generally doing their duty towards their town people. But it is complained that the depressed class people are not taken care of. There is no authentic news from the villages, and it is feared much damage is done to the property and perhaps also to life. When there is so much damage to property, crops and cattle cannot be expected to be free.

It is strange that the people of Bhavanagar knew very little about the distress in the country not very far from them. Some of them laughed at the Bombay volunteers, when they first landed. But on further information they realised the seriousness of the situation.

SIR PRABHASHANKER OFFERS HELP.

Sir Prabhashanker Patani has offered every sort of help to the Bombay Volunteers, the station-master, Mr. Nagindas, with his usual courtesy and sympathy for people was on the pier last evening and detained the train for passengers in the steamer.

VOLUNTEERS' FIVE BATCHES.

Bombay-Kathiawar volunteers divided themselves into five groups, and they, under the guidance and supervison of Mr. Jagajivandas Ujamsi Mr. Amratlal Sheth, Mohanlal Motichand, Balvantrai Mehta and Jhaverchand Meghani, started last night for Bhal, Dhrangdra, Limbdi, Wadwan, Sayla and Vankaner for enquiry.

PLIGHT OF BHAL DIST.

RAIN CEASES

Heavy rains from 35 to 45 inches have fallen all over Jhalawar, from Ranpur to Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan to Viramgam. Much damage has taken place in Limbdj, Wadhwan, Kundla, Dharangadhra, Viamgam, Wankaner. Many houses have collapsed. People are in distress. Whole Bhal district is reported in much distress. Small villages are swept away. Now there is no rain.

(From Our Special Commissioner).

SURAT, Aug. 2.

Heart rendng scenes of suffering humanity were witnessed when a party of public workers, including Messrs. Amin, Mukadam, Narielwala and others visited the affected areas with a view to get first hand information about the seriousness of the situation. Dead bodies of numerous animals drowned in storm and floods were seen in the fields, and crops which promised to be very flourishing were washed away. Most of the houses in the villages have collapsed, rendering thousands of villagers homeless.

Mr. Mukadam was convinced of one fact, that had the Collector and the District Magistrate of Broach taken the time by the forelock and arranged relief immediately on their receiving information about floods, much of the damage caused could have been averted. Some officials stated that most of the cattle were killed, because their owners could not take care of them, as they had more cattle than they could provide for. Hence, they suggested that Government should provide destitute farmers with two bullocks and plough. Two Legislators who heard this strongly resented and objected to the suggestion.

Mr. Chotalal Purani who had gone into the interior villages with volunteers drew a most alarming and pitiable picture of the plight of the poor villagers who were dying of hunger and cold for the last five days. It is surprising to find that no Government officials have yet tried to penetrate into the villages and to provide the unfortunate sufferers there with food and clothing or give them any shelter. Dr. Chandulal has arranged to send more volunteers with food stuffs and clothing to the interior villages immediately, while the fund for relief work is slowly swelling. Messrs. Amin and Mukadam left Broach for Poona to-night, and they are arranging a public meeting of the Bombay citizen on Sunday next. Repairs on the railway lines between Miyagam and Baroda are proceeding more speediiy than was expected, owing to the continuous sunshine for the last three days, and the Railway servants on the spot of the breaches hope to put the lines into working order, latest by Sunday next. Several persons are, however, travelling between Miyagam and Baroda on foot.

BAHADUR RIVER DOES HAVOC.

SURAT, Aug. 1.

Nine more villages in the Jambusar Taluka are reported to have been seriously affected by the stormy floods in the Bahadur river.

Volunteers belonging to Sevashrama and the Navasari Boy Scouts are doing adbirable work in rendering relief to the afflicted.

Persons clinging to trees are carried in unconscious condition and given medical help and nursing by these volunteers.—Free Press.

RELIEF PARTY AT WORK,

OUTLOOK IN KATHIAWAD.

BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

Our Special Representative sends the following wireless message from S. S. "Bahaduri.":—

A party consisting of about 60 volunteers headed by Jaga Jivandas Ujamsi, Amratlal Sheth and Mohand Motichand of Gadhada started from Bombay on Sunday by steamer S.S. "Bahaduri" to inquire into the distress caused by the heavy rains

(Continued on next Page.)

AGENT-GENERAL.

QUESTION OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

MR. SASTRI UNABLE TO DECIDE.

MARITZBURG. August 2.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri interviewed, said that he was not in a position to decide the headquarters in the Union for the Agent-General, as he would probably not be in the Union longer than a year, whereas his successor's term of office would be five years.—Reuter.

GENEVA DEADLOCK.

JAPANESE EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE.

PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

LONDON, August 2.

Authoritative quarters in London today are inclined to be pessimistic regarding the oucome of the Geneva Conference unless an eleventh hour change in the situation occurs. It is believed, that in the event of a deadlock the British policy of naval construction will remain unchanged because it is based soley on British needs which have not changed.

Geneva.—The Japanese delegates this morning are continuing their efforts to reconcile the British and American viewpoints. Mr. Gibson and Admiral Jones had fifteen minutes conversation with Count Saito, who later met Mr. Bridgeman. These efforts, coupled with a changed tone of the American Press, are regarded as indicating, that there is still some slight hope of agreement.

The Japanese delegates have presented a compromise plan, which the Americans have rejected. Its terms are not stated. The Americans propose to submit a counter scheme. The Prospects are gloomy.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESS ON "SALVAGE" OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 2.

New York.—Morning newspapers continue to feature Geneva, and are now unanimous in expressing an opinion that the Conference must be salvaged.—Reuter.

LITTLE HOPE OF AGREEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 1.

New York.—The press holds out little hope of agreement at Geneva. The "New York World" expresses the opinion that the Conference should be kept alive in order to permit Herculean efforts to be made for an agreement which should take the form of a meeting between Mr. Baldwin and President Coolidge, and that personal discussion might rise above the detail to statesmanship which had been sadly lacking at the Conference.—Reuter.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

TO PRESIDE OVER NAGPUR HINDU SABHA.

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

Sir Sankaran Nair, President-Elect of the forthcoming C. P. and Berar Hindu Sabha is due to arrive here on Friday by the Nagpur Express. A grand reception is being organised. The Conference begins on Saturday, August 6 in the morning.—Free Press.

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S" Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Which horse will win the first race on Saturday, 6th instant?

The answer to this question must be given on or before Friday 5th instant.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

OVER TWO LAKHS DONATED ON SPOT.

LET NOT THE FLOOD OF SYMPATHY SUBSIDE.

MAINTAIN TRADITIONS OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNOR'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

The special meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the citizens of Bombay which was called on Tuesday within 24 hours to pass resolutions expressing sympathy with Gujerat and to start a Central Flood Relief Fund for the benefit of Gujerat and Kathiawad was very well attended. The gesture of H. E. the Governor in taking the trouble to come down specially from Poona to preside over the meeting was well appreciated by the audience. For an Englishman and a Governor at that, it was indeed a singularly generous gesture and the public who testified their appreciation of it did not seem to expect anything more of him. A trip to Bombay was after all a gesture. A trip to Gujerat to conduct a personal investigation would have been something of a Governor's duty but too much to humanly expect.

H. E. made a graphic appeal to the citizens of Bombay to whose ready generosity he bore witness. "Visualise this bald statement from a telegram from Collector of Kaira,—15 villages washed away." In this little sentence you have the dimensions of a terrible tragedy. Visualise the position of only one man, woman, and child in such a village and the idea is sufficiently tragic. To think of the position of all the inhabitants of the 15 villages that were washed away is overwhelming.

All the other speakers struck a common note of genuine sympathy with the sufferings of the people of Gujerat, but Mrs. Sarojini Naidu struck a characteristically individual note. "I am going to be cruel" she said. "I want to harrow your feelings." And again, "I want every fibre of you to become a separate agony in response to the agony of the people of Gujerat." "Human sympathy rises like a flood and subsides like a flood". And Mrs. Naidu exhorted the audience in a noble appeal to give their human sympthy like a flood before it subsided. "I appeal not only to the millionaires," she said, "but to the semi-starved.".

Mr. G. K. Deodhar made a simple and genuine appeal. "Let us be guided in this cause by the spirit of nationalism," he said. The note rang true beside that general note of compliments to the Governor sounded by so many of the other speakers. Charity meants sacrifice. Mr. Deodhar asked for sacrifice even from the small wage-earners—even as Mrs. Naidu did. Every one of us can lay aside a fourth of our savings and property for the sufferers of Gujerat. "That is easy" he said. But although most human beings would not agree with him, at a time like this if every one could make some sacrifice, however small, what mountain of practical help could be raised for Gujerat!

Mr. Byramjee Jeejebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, in proposing that His Excellency the Governor to take the chair said the Governor had brushed aside the official conventions and in spite of his multifarious engagements in Poona had come to Bombay to preside on the occasion for which they all owed him a debt of gratitude. Sir Manmohandas Ramji seconded the proposition and it was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency in taking the chair called upon Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to read list of donations which amounted to Rs. 210,000 on the spot. The following were the principal donors:—

DONATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. E. Lady Irwin	1,000	0	0
H. E. the Governor of Bombay	1,000	0	0
H. E. Lady Wilson	1,000	0	0
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.	15,000	0	0
Raja Baldeodas Birla	11,000	0	0
Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities	10,000 (1st instalment.)	0	0
Sir D. J. Tata Kt.	10,000	0	0
Sir Ratan Tata Trust	10,000	0	0
Messrs. Tata Sons Ld.	5,000	0	0
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai	10,000	0	0
Mr. Mathradas Khimji	10,000	0	0
Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Co.	10,000	0	0
Messrs Khattau Makanji and Co.	10,000	0	0
Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand	10,000	0	0
Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.	10,000	0	0
Mr. Walchand Hirachand	5,000	0	0
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd.	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Premchand Roycand & Sons	5,000	0	0
Mr. Anandilal Potdar	5,000	0	0
Mr. Shivnarayan Nemaji	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji & Co.	2,500	0	0
Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta	2,000	0	0
Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna	1,000	0	0
The Red Cross Society	500	0	0
Mr. Vallabhdas Dayal	301	0	0
Mr. N. M. Dumasia	250	0	0
Mr. Nusservanji M. Guzdar	500	0	0
Mr. H. B. Clayton	250	0	0
Mr. B. S. Turkhad	100	0	0

GOVERNOR'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

H. E. the Governor in opening the proceedings, sincerely thanked Sir Purshottamdas and other gentlemen who had called the meeting that evening. The object of the meeting he said was to raise funds for the relief of those who had suffered so severely in the floods at Gujerat and to appoint an influential Committee to see that the funds raised for the redress of the distressed were most usefully employed. From the very first day when the news of the distress in Gujerat came to hands, the Governor said, most splendid and self-sacrificing help was given to those in distress by both the official and unofficial agencies. Regardless of castes or communities, the one predominating idea was how to help those who were captured by the calamity of the floods and had lost all the dear they had. Only that morning he had received a telegram from Ahmedabad stating that 15 villages in Kaira had been swept away. The Municipality of Ahmedabad had promised a lac of runees for the relief of the distressed and the citizens of Ahmedabad, and the members of the Municipal Corporation of that city were doing everything possible to alleviate the great disaster. The Collector of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panchmahals had also given relief, but he thought that a central organisation was necessary so that relief might be given immediately to those who were deprived of all their belongings. He had occasions in the past to appeal for help from the Town Hall and other platformes, and was never disappointed. He was sure that Bombay will respond not in thousands of rupees but also in small sums for the alleviation of the suffering humanly. The Governor asked the audience to put themselves in the place of those who had lost their homes, their animals their belongings and were reduced to nothing except the clothes on their bodies, and appealed them in the name of humanity to respond generously, thus maintaining the tradition of the great City of Bombay of large-heartedness and generosity.

RESOLUTION FOR CENTRAL FUND.

Mr. B. J. Desai then moved the following resolution:—

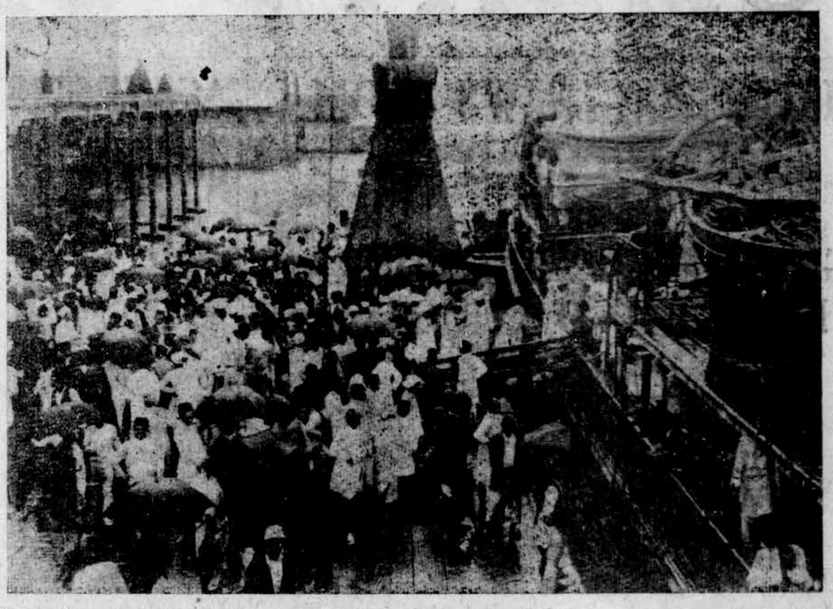
(a) This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses is profound sympathy with those who have suffered by the recent disastrous floods in Gujerat and Kathiawar, and resolves to start a Central Gujerat Flood Relief Fund with a view to render assistance in the affected areas.

(b) That a General Committee be appointed with power to add to their number, and powers to the said General Committee to elect their own Managing Committee and office-bearers. Until the Managing Committee and the office-bearers are appointed by the General Committee, this meeting authorises Sir Purshotasdas to receive such contributions as may be offered for relief in the flooded areas, and to do everything that may be necessary for the purpose of creating this organisation.

Mr. Desai said they all had met that night under the shadow of a great calamity. He did not remember of any other meeting having been ever held to raise funds for the relief of the distressed except perhaps during the last war when a meeting was held under the presidency of the then Governor. They had met that evening to send their message of sympathy to those in distress without relation to politics or social distinctions. It was their duty as human beings who were spared from the effects of the great calamity to extend their generous hearted sympathy to those who had lost their families, their hearths and homes and all the worldly possessions. An organisation to give relief was necessary, and therefore, he proposed that an influential Committee be appointed. Mr. Desai then drew a vivid picture of the standard of life, the peasants in the villages lived, and said the loss to the villages and

(Continued on page 10.)

RELIEF EXPEDITION FOR KATHIAWAR.



"Chronicle" Photos.
(Left): A group photo of the volunteers who left for Kathiawar by the S.S. "Bahaduri" to help the people who are in distress owing to heavy rains and floods. (Right): A large crowd collected at the Docks on Sunday to give a hearty send off to the Relief Expedition.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID LEAD

(Continued from previous page.)

nd floods and to organise relief measures anded here this evening safe and sound. hough on the way, some of volunteers aught sea sickness on account of the roll ng of steamer. On the whole, the se was calm and the sky was bright. T party, when they left Bombay, was given nearty send off and good wishes by hundreds of Kathiawadis assembled on the pier. Kathiawadis residing in Bombay gave them a number of bales of clothes to be distributed among the distressed people.

On enquiries, it is reported that there is not so much damage in Kathiawad as was feared in Bombay. All the railway communications are intact, but the line between Wadhwan and Viramgam is breached. Telegraphic communication with Bombay is again in order from this evening. There is too much rain only on Wadhwside, and that too towards Ranpur, Limdi and Bhal; but the damage is not so much. Many houses have collapsed on account of the high wind.

HARROWING NEWS FROMKATHIAWAR

BHAVNAGAR, August 1.

The relief party which sailed from Bombay on Sunday by the s.s. "Bahaduri," landed at Bhavnagar at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

From the news gathered so far, it has been known that Dhandhuka taluka has suffered most. Practically, there was very little damage elsewhere. Botad and Ranpur had about fifteen inches of rain each. The whole colony of untouchables newly built, with the temple, has been affected and three hundred houses have all been clean washed out. Families are being located in school builddings, the Mahajan giving off. There was no damage to human life in Ranpur, but there was slight damage to houses.

Chuda, Limdi, Wadhwan, and Dhrangadhra each had forty inches of rain. About 3,300 houses have been damaged. Damage is roughly estimated at Rs. ten lakhs. In Wadhwan and Chuda, most houses have been washed out. A breach was caused to the Dhrangadra tank and consequently there was heavy damage to the village. Not more than a dozen human lives were lost, from the reports received. The section of railway between Wadhwan and Dhrangadra has been washed out. Dhandhuka Bhal suffered most. Letters from Cholera say that there was fifty inches of rain there Definite information was available that one village was completely washed out. The river Bhadar had heavy floods that broke the Bhadar Bridge at Dhandhuka. Hundreds of dead cattles from Bhal and some boxes and materials are seen coming in the flood at Bhavnagar.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth with party would reach Dhandhuka to-morrow morning. Parties have been despatched to all directions to collect information. Till now the impression has been that except in Bhal, the loss to human life is little while the collapse of houses is great. Conditions in Bhal are reported dangerous.—Free Press.

MAHARAJAKUMAR'S APPEAL.

NVE STIGATIONS IN AFFECTED AREAS

BARODA, Aug. 1.

The Associated Press learns authoritatively from Baroda that though the loss of life is not so heavy as was feared, there has been considerable loss of property, cattle and crops in several talukas of the State. Numerous houses have collapsed in Baroda city and villages. Systematic investigations are being carried on in the affected areas Government is advancing loans for houses and seeds. Relief camps have been opened and measures are being carefully organised.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY.

Speaking at yesterday's public meeting the Maharajakumar Dhairyashilrao Gaikwar said:—It is time to get up and something. The people were constantly reading the news of the war and criticising the actions of the generals. You want to know what war is and to-day you have it. War only comes into existence, when there is an enemy in the foreground, and when the enemy is in the foreground, we think of construction. That construction is always weak, but starts getting stronger and stronger according to the enemy's attack. I might tell you of a small incident that occurred in the presence of the Baroda authorities. There was a prisoner who walked on the telegraph wires for a considerable distance at the risk of his life and managed to save the lives of a few people who would have perished but for his bravery. Here is a magnificent example of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. but there is a greater man who having watched his extraordinary feat rewards him and compliments him on the spot and this great man is no other than our worthy Dewan who at once rewarded him with the remission of his sentence by releasing him on the spot. This is an action which does not merely go to raise the Dewan in my estimation, but there are many more such actions that the Dewan has performed. These actoins of his are a sure guarantee of his desire to co-operate fully with the public in the work of eradicating the difficulty that is now facing us. There is yet another guarantee which I hold sacred, the guarantee of my worthy father who is unfortunately away from us to-day but has taken the first available opportunity of getting into communication with the Dewan and asking him to help afflicted public in every possible way. There is also a telegram to me from my mother whose words are: "Extremely grieved to hear the sad disaster that has befallen Baroda. Help Baroda personally for me." To this I have already replied in the following words: "Thanks your telegram. Your good wishes and desire have given stimulus to work already initiated Every success is yours."

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Some people are anxious to know what pecuniary help Government is willing to give for the initial expenditure. But let me tell them that money is a secondary question, when we have to consider the immediat enecessity of removing the debris of fallen houses and bad corn and placing them in a place of security out of the reach of the public. For it has come to my notice and I have also heard from authentic sources that some people are distributing it. Some people seem to be perturbed at the idea of certain officers wishing to gain cheap popularity. Let me tell you all that to-day is not a day for seeking popularity. To-day we must all combine together, Government and public to overcome the disastrous condition. You very kindly accepted me as your President, and as your President, I ask you one and all to join together with the Government to re-establish the peaceful conditions under which a few days ago we were living. As your President, I ask you and I implore you not to seek for the fruit, of the tree you are sowing to-day but let those fruits be the satisfaction and enjoyment to be relished by the future generation.—A.P.

WOOING LABOUR TO COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

A special cable to "Forward" says that the two Labourites who have been tentatively approached for the Royal Commission are Mr. Harry Snell and Mr. Ben Spoor.—Free Press.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sneth, Editor of the "Saurastra" with "Shayada" who left for Kathiawar by S.S. "Bahaduri." Mr. Sheth leads the volunteers' party which left for Kathiawar.

BARODA--AHMEDABAD SERVICE.

FURTHER DELAYED.

BOMBAY, Aug. 2

It is now announced that the Malkanna bridge between Nadiad and Mehmdabad is so badly damaged that the through service between Baroda and Ahmedabad will not be resumed by next Saturday according to previous expectations, but will have to be delayed for atleast three weeks. According to the Chief Engineer's estimate, the single line from Miyagam to Baroda will be reopened by Friday. It is reported that two breaches have been put right on the Kathiawad Railways and in the absence of further news it is presumed that the Kathiawad Railways are in good working order. Owing to the breakdown of telegraphic and Telephonic communication the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities are detailing news from Kathiawad per letters conveyed by trollies and passenger trains.

Another Engineering working party left Bombay yesterday. About 1400 coolies from Dohad and neighbouring parts have been engaged to repair damages on the Ahmedabad, Dhandulka line. As previously reported the breaches on that line are so serious that no 'thorough' services will be established till about the end of November But a train service now runs from Ahmedabad as far as Dholka, about 36 miles.

As rumoured the Morvi Railway was breached on the 27th ultimo. But according to reports received on the 30th ultimo, the breaches have been presumably repaired as train services are now running from Wadhwan, Rajkote and Morvi.

THROUGH TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH AHMEDABAD.

The traffic for Baroda continues to be exceptionally heavy. An official of the Governments Central Telegraph says that in his 35 years service over many parts of India he has never yet known such a rush of traffic for one station. Three outlets (where normally only one was used) are still being used for Baroda.

The wires to Ahmedabad over the two circuitous routes mentioned previously, have at last settled down to atmospheric disturbances and are being worked at high speed. The telegraphic working parties are making good progress on the breaches between Baroda and Ahmedabad, and if once Baroda and Nadiad can be linked up, it hope through communication with Ahmedabad will follow in a day or two. Ahmedabad has already got direct communication with most of the Gujerati and Kathiawad stations, and if only one direct communication is established with Ahmedabad, Bombay will be able to communicate direct with Bhawanagar, Rajkot etc.

All telegraphic wires between Calcutta and Madras have been damaged by floods near Katak and in addition to passing Baroda's own traffic Bombay is also working the Calcutta and Madras traffic. An enormous amount of traffic has been cleared from Bombay in the last three or four days, and the Telegraph Office are to be congratulated on doing so without far more delays than have inevitably happened. Another Engineering party has left Bombay o straighten up the posts and stays etc. and make them permanent in the flooded areas.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE

BROACH, Aug. 1.

Akhil Bharatvarsiya Marwadi Agarwalla volunteer corps have come from Bombay to render assistance in the distressed area. They inform the Associated Press that approximately ten to fifteen thousand people have been rendered homeless and are starving. Houses in Amod Taluka have collapsed by hundreds. Congress workers are on the scene.—A. P.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO JAMBUSAR CROPS

BROACH, August 1.

Official information has now been received from Jambusar Taluka where so far eleven villages have been affected by floods that in the whole taluka over 1200 houses have collapsed. The report adds that two lives have been lost and two persons are missing. Damage to property is said to be considerable. The Collector is going to Jambasar to-morrow. In Broach taluka, agricultural lands bordering Bhukhi river being under water crops there have suffered serious damage.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF JAMBUSAR DIST.

70 VILLAGES AFFECTED

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

BROACH, August 2.

The whole way from Amod to Jambusar is covered with extremely stinking odour. It was well nigh impossible to penetrate into, Jambusar yesterday. Information reaches here to-day from different villages that in all about seventy villages have been affected with floods, and about twenty of them are completely swept away. In the three of the villages I visited there were only two or three houses left untouched by floods. As previously stated thousands of people have been rendered homeless. In one single village sixteen maunds of grain are required every day to feed the destitute. Seth Ratansi Kanji of Bombay has sent to-day six bags of rice and two bales of clothing, much more help is immediately needed. Mr. Quoreshi, the Collector of Broach, reached Jambusar this noon. It is not yet known what he did there. Messrs Dayalji Manubhai and Kalyanji Vithadbhai arrived here this evening, and are proceeding to the affected areas. It is reported about 400 houses have collapsed in Godhra. Villages in the Rewakatha Agency have been seriously troubled by the bood sin the Mahi river.

GANDHI-IRWIN POUR-PARLERS.

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The "Swadeshamitran's" Bangalore correspondent says that His Excellency the Viceroy, during his visit to Mysore, invited Mr. Gandhi for conversation on 28th July and met him at the Residency, Bangalore, and had a talk with him for two hours.—Free Press.

DR. CHANDULAL'S APPEAL

CATTLE DYING WITHOUT FODDER

Dr. Chandulal Desai wires from Amod:—Receiving continuously distressing news from the flooded areas Thousands homeless Farmers beseeching for help. Relief operations are begun. Congress volunteers are gathering detailed information. The Marwari Mandal volunteers have arrived with some clothing under Mr. Kathatri. Help is urgently needed before it is too late Cattle are starving without fodder.

1,500 HOUSES FALL IN KAIRA

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

A message from Kaira states that about 1,500 houses have collapsed there resulting in the loss of about Rs. 3 lakhs. No loss of life is reported.—A. P.

90 PERCENT HOUSES FALLEN

APALLING DISTRESS IN KAIRA

AHMEDABAD, August 2.

Person coming from Mator in Kaira district state that ninety per cent of the houses there have fallen. Surrounding villages are still under water and tanks have overflowed. Roads are impassable. No loss of life is however reported. In Borsad in the same district about 2000 houses have fallen. In Ahmedabad houses are still falling, although it is raining only spasmodically for last few days. Heavy loss of property is reported to have occurred at Dharmaj in Baroda State.—A. P.

DHOLKA IN DISTRESS

DAMAGE OF RS. 4 LAKHS.

AHMEDABAD, August 2.

The Secretary of the Dholka Taluka Congress Committee says that almost all houses have been suffered damage in Dholka town where about 70 per cent of them have collapsed. The total loss is estimated to be more than 4 lakhs in Dholka Taluka while in some villages almost all the houses have fallen. In others from 50 to 70 per cent of the houses have fallen. In Nalkaptha which is a paddy growing tract bunds have broken down and thre will be no crop there. No great loss of life has occurred about 4 or 5 casulties having been reported so far. Communications with all villages have not yet been restored. Prompt relief was given by prominent persons in Dholka and now a committee has been appointed for the whole taluk to organise relief and raise a fund.—A. P.

DANA BUNDER MERCHANTS' HELP.

COMMITTEE FORMED: RS. 58,170 COLLECTED.

The heart-rending details of the widespread distress inflicted upon several parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar, has stirred up the sympathies of everybody, and steps for giving relief to the distressed are being taken everywhere. The merchants of Dana Bunder have not lagged behind as will be seen from the fact that Sheth Kakubhai Jivandas of the firm of Messrs. Khimji Visram, the well-known cotton merchants and muccadums, who is in a delicate state of health for the last three years or so, has in consonance with the noble traditions of his firm, taken to heart the cause of suffering humanity and animals and has organised a powerful Committee consisting of Sheth Kakubhai Jivandas, Sheth Khimji Nagji, Sheth Purshotam Hirji Govindji, Sheth Ranchhordas Jethabhai, Sheth Singjee Sunderji, Sheth Premji Goculdas, and Sheth Hariram Jethabhai Bhulchand.

This Committee has been able to collect about rupeees fifty-eight thousand from among themselves and their friends.

VOLUNTEERS DESPATCHED.

The committee has already despatched a batch of seven volunteers to Gujarat on Sunday evening, with the requisite articles of relief, such as, piecegoods, and grain, and another batch of seven was despatched on Tuesday. The volunteers will distribute relief to the stricken and afflicted irrespective of their caste, or creed, and it is hoped further supplies, and volunteers will be despatched on getting information from the rescue parties which are already on the spot.

The committee are still exerting themselves to collect more funds in order to cope with the immense task before them, and appeal to the generous instincts of the public to contribute their quota, and send it to Messrs. Khimji Visram, Broach Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED.

The amount already collected is as under:—

Rs. 7,501 Sheth Khimji Visram; Rs. 7,501 Cotton Merchants' Association; Rs. 7,501 Grain Merchants' Association; Rs. 4,501 Sheth Dongersey Ganeji and Co.; Rs. 3,501 Sheth Khimji Nagji; Rs. 3,501 Sheth Hirji Govindji; Rs. 3,501

(Continued on next Page.)

Tired Nerves

When you have no energy and you are easily tired it is the sign that your nerves are starving for want of nourishment.

Stimulants and drugs will not restore your nerves and renew your energy. These do more harm than good. Only the nerve restoring nourishment obtained from food will build up your nerves and give you perfect health.

The food which is richest in nerve restoring nourishment is "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage which supplies that nourishment in a highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Drink "Ovaltine" after a day's hard work. It will banish fatigue, restore your nerves and give renewed energy and vitality.

Prepared from malt, milk and cocoa—the best of Nature's Tonic Foods. There is nothing just as good or so delicious in taste. Untouched by hand.

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OPTICIANS

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BOMBAY'S SPLENDID LEAD

(Continued from previous page.)

Sheth Ranchhoddas Jeram and Sons; Rs. 1,501 Sheth Vasanji Khimji; Rs. 2,501 Sheth Kursondas Natha; Rs. 2,501 Sheth Jethabhai Bhulchand; Rs. 2,501 Sheth Virji Piraj; Rs. 1,501 Sheth Karamshi Damji and Sons; Rs. 1,501 Sheth Pragji Dayal Hariani; Rs. 1,001 Kantan Palti Bazar Association; Rs. 1,100 One sympathiser; Rs. 1,100 Sheth Shivji Raghavji; Rs. 757 Sheth Ratanshi Punja; Rs. 751 Sheth Dossa Harji; Rs. 1,001 Sheth Odhavji Jetha; Rs. 501 Sheth Odhavji Hariram; Rs. 100 Sympathiser; Rs. 101 Mrs. Kashibai Kanji Gordhandas; Rs. 251 Mrs. Tejshi Devji; Total Rs. 58,170.

SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD

WANTED LOAN FOR REPAIRS AND REBUILDING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 2.

The most striking feature of the last week's heavy rains in Ahmedabad was the demolition of buildings on large and extensive scale. There is not one "pole" in Ahmedabad which has escaped from this ruinous damage, and in some "poles" and localities the percentage of buildings destroyed goes as high as forty and even fifty. Even the famous Three Gates were at one time in danger, and the traffic had to be diverted to the adjoining side Gates. The solid Gate of the Bhadra has been partly destroyed, and the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India had to remove its books to the post-office.

The "Navajivan" press is closed for a week, and there was no issue of "Young India" on Thursday last.

The engine room of the Bechardas Mills has been damaged, and the Mills will not be able to work at least for a week.

The compounds of many mills and bungalows on the Shahibag side are still under water, and the use of pumping engines has failed to lower its level. The same is the case with the mills and and other buildings outside the Raipur Gate, and in Madhavpura the shops are gutted. The damage to buildings is thus not limited to the actual demolition of houses, and heavy repairs will be necessary even to those which have apparently escaped the general onslaught. No formal estimate of damage done come take note of this fact, and hence it must necessarily be incomplete.

WANTED CREATION OF LOAN.

It could be easily imagined that most of the victims of this damage come from the poor and middle classes which are the least able to bear it. The creation of a loan fund to help those who want to rebuild their houses but are unable to do it without outside help, is thus urgently necessary. But a far greater necessity is to see that this rebuilding is so done as to avert a repetition of such a calamity in the future, near or distant, as well as to facilitate the great task of opening up and expanding this city. The suggestion of the "Gujerati Punch" to give plas at concession rates in the suburbs and to encourage the growth of buildings thereon, both by instituting a system of aided house-building as well as by acquiring as many of the demolished houses as could be utilised for opening up the City or widening roads, and the move of the Majur Mahajan to get the building by-laws of the Municipality so amended as to make a rebuilding of the present low-lying ill-ventilated and rickety chawls impossible is, therefore, quite timely, and it is to be hoped that the same will meet with general acceptance by the people concerned and sympathetic consideration by the powers that be.

LADY IRWIN'S SYMPATHY.

OOTACAMUND, Aug. 1.

It is understood Her Excellency Lady Irwin has telegraphed to the Collector of Ahmedabad expressing her deepest sympathy with the sufferers of the Gujarat floods.

Her Excellency has also sent a subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the Central Fund for relief of the sufferers.—Free Press.

BARODA GOVT. ORGANISES RELIEF.

The Baroda Government is organising relief work on a large scale, and will publish its relief programme soon.—A. P.

FLOOD AND FINANCE MEMBER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was sorry to read in your issue of Monday, a letter from your Special Correspondent at Broach giving currency to a statement which is not warrranted by facts. I happened to be in Poona on Sunday and Monday last and had long talks with the Honourable the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay. I could see he had felt deeply the distress which has overcome Gujerat due to floods and that he is trying his level best to relieve the unhappy people there. In fact, the larger part of this period of two days was taken up with the work. He had conferences with me and also with several non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is thus unfair to him to write, as your correspondent has done from Broach, that "the Finance Member did not care to give even a patient hearing when several legislators in Gujerat approached with a view to talk about the situation of Gujerat floods. I do not understand how such a statement has come to be made at all, for Sir Chunilal is one of the most accessible of men and would never refuse a hearing on such a question as the Gujerat calamity. Let us criticise officials whenever we see them going wrong, but let us at the same time give honour where honour is due.—Yours, etc.,

WALCHAND HIRACHAND,
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Aug. 2.

HELP GUJARAT

To-day the hand of God has fallen heavily on Gujarat—one knows not why? Heavy rains, and high floods have brought death and desolation everywhere. Trees and telegraph posts, huts and houses—have all crumbled. Poor cattle have perished. And men, women and children have been starving in tens of thousands, and are swept away in thousands. It is a catastrophe that baffles expression. As human beings, we are bound to help the distressed. Gujarat has ever been helpful to all. Let all help Gujarat to-day.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

FOR GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

In aid of the Gujerat and Kathiawar flood relief fund, a benefit performance will be given to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. by the Deshi Natak Samaj, Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, when Sir Pursottamdas Thakoredas will preside and several prominent citidens will be present.

The play selected to be staged is the popular drama of "Vallabhi-Pati." An attractive feature will be the staging of several scenes depicting the ravages to life and property and the havoc wrought by the floods. Special rates are Rs. 50, Rs. 25, and Rs. 15. The income will be entrusted to an influential committee for immediate relief to the sufferers.

NO LOR'S LIFE YET

MIRPURKHAS UNDER WATER

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

Twenty-four inches of rain is reported from Mirpurkhas and surrounding country which for the last four days has not seen sun rays. The whole of the country has been flooded, canal banks breached and crops damaged. Railway communications in the whole district have been disorganised and the damage in Parkar district is estimated unofficially at four to five lakhs. Several villages are reported to have been washed away and the authorities are undertaking measures to render help. No loss of life is so far reported.—Free Press.

THAR DESERT GETS 10 INCHES.

ALL TRAINS DELAYED.

KARACHI, Aug. 1.

Incessant rain in both upper and lower Sind for three days ending last night has done considerable damage.

Thar Desert has received over ten inches resulting in serious damage to the Mirpurkhas-Khadro Railway. In consequence, yesterday's Bombay mails were diverted via N.W. Railway. The Hyderabad Badin Railway line also suffered severely and, therefore, trains are running only up to Tando Mohamedkhan. The whole of the line is practically under water.

Hyderabad had nine inches of rain till Sunday morning and again there was more rain last evening. All the mail and passenger trains are arriving late by several hours.

COMMISSIONER'S INTERIM ORDER.

In regard to the suspension of business by Seths Gidamal and Wadhumal leading financiers of the City, it is rumoured the local European banks contemplate approaching the Government of India, Finance Department, to interfere, if the Commissioner does not withdraw interim order.—Free Press.

Men and Matters.

This is the age of Leagues. We have the League of Nations at Geneva which proposes some time or other to usher in an era of international peace. We have the Trades League which proposes to save India from "unwise measures" such as the grant of real Home Rule.

• • • • • •

India is to be blessed with more Leagues. There may be no League to save millions of Indians, from poverty, but the efforts to promote a "Gun Dogs League of India" have succeeded.

• • • • • •

Its objects are noble. If nothing can be done for man in India, something can be done for man's best friend, the dog, and the gun dog in particular. The great idea is to encourage importation, showing and breeding of gun dogs in India. The high ideal aimed at is, of course, the one set up by English specialist clubs. English race horses are imported into India every year at a cost of twenty lacs. The importation of gun dogs provides another outlet for British enterprise in the East.

• • • • • •

"One Bookie" says Mr. Baptista, "is worh ten Lackpathies to a fair student of form". Arise ye Lackpathies and protest against this disparagement of your worth.

• • • •

By the way, what does Baptista Kaka mean when he says "to a fair student of form"? Is the appeal, personal and voieferous, of the Bookie more attractive to "fair" students than the cold print of Lackpathy manuals?

• • • • • •

Mrs. A "I hear you have got a model husband".

Mrs. B. "So I have. But he isn't a working model."

• • • • • •

A motorist called in at a small shop.

"I want something funny and grotesque for my mascot", he said.

"Father!", shonted the girl in charge "you are wanted".

BOMBAY MAIL DIVERTED.

MADRAS MAIL CANCELLED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Owing to floods in different parts of the country served by the Bengal Nagpur Railway, there has been serious dislocation of traffic, as a result of which some of the principal trains including the Madras Mail have been temporarily cancelled. Others are running late. Bombay Mail which was due at Howrah on Sunday morning arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Yesterday's outward Bombay Mail left Howrah and will run *via* Adra and Gomoh. Through running between Howrah and Madras and Howrah and Puri has been cancelled.—Free Press.

LINES RESTORED UP TO MIRPURKHAL

The Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railway, wires from Jodhpur under date, August 1st, that communcation has been restored upto Mirpurkhas. The line between Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad is badly breached. The lines both to Jhudo and Khadro are under water. There is four feet of water in Mirpurkhas town and water is still rising.—A. P.

DHRANANGADHRA'S PLIGHT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following telegram in your paper which was despatched from Dhrangadra last Saturday (30th July), and received here to-day (2nd Aug.) at 9 a.m.:—

Fifty inches rain. River over-flooded. In whole town three thousand houses fallen down. Many families being supported by Mahajan Sarvajanik Society pecuniary help greatly needed. Use your influence. Remit good sum immediately.

SARVAJANIK SOCIETY.

The public will realise the extent of the havoc from the above telegram. Three thousand and more houses have collapsed. Many families are supported by the Mahajan. People are unnappy and in great distress and help is urgently required. Kindly remit money to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. GANDHY (Pydhoni).
PURSHOTTAM SURCHAND (Princess Street, Mangaldas Road).
VRAJALAL K. VAHORA (No. 48, Nagdevi Street).

PRINCE WELCOMED AT MONTREAL

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Montreal.—The Prince of Wales George, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have arrived. The harbour was ablize with illuminations of welcome and thousands who lined approaches to the wharf raised cheers of greeting to the accompaniment of sirens blown by every vessel in harbour.—Reuter.

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All India knows our famous 100% Pure Wool Underwear to be ideally suitable for tropical wear on the plains or in the hills and more than worth the price paid for it. Clothe yourself and family in Lalimli Underwear and ensure health and comfort.

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LADIES' UNDERVESTS From Rs. 5-4 each.
LADIES' COMBINATIONS, From Rs. 10-4 per garment.
CHILDREN'S UNDERVESTS. From Rs. 3-4 each.
CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS, From Rs. 6-8 per garment.
CHOLERA BELTS in various qualities From Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-4 each.

Priced Samples sent free on request.

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from:—Messrs. Samuel Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Mill Depot, Bank Street Opposite Head Office, Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Co., Ltd., Tata Buildings, Fort and Currae Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 251, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs. Vrum lidas Ranchordas Lazai, Outside Punch Kotva Gate, Ahmedabad. Messrs. Kapurchand & Co., 23, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

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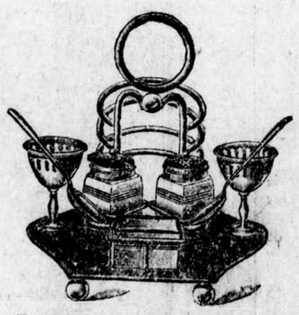

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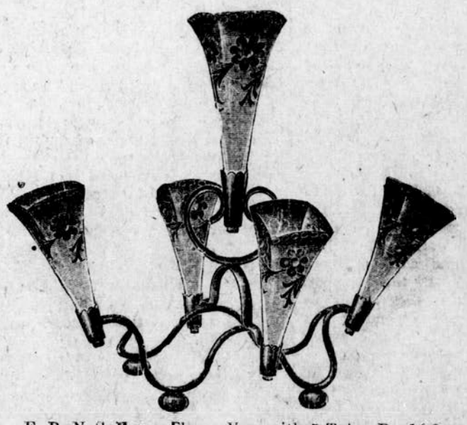

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1 Pint Plain Rs. 16
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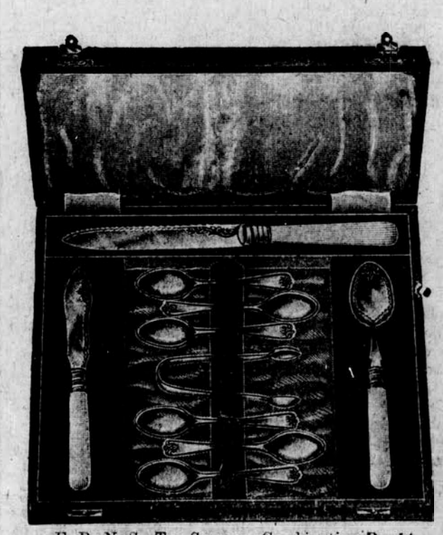

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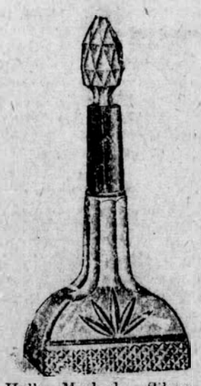

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OVER TWO LAKHS DONATED ON SPOT.

(Continued from page 7.)

talukas was so tremendous that even two hundred lacs of rupees would not be sufficient. He, therefore, appealed to the rich and poor to subscribe to the Relief Fund according to their means. If two thousand men only gave Rs. 20 each and if another two thousand gave Rs. 200 each he said, it would make a substantial amount. Whatever they gave, he assured them, they would reap a thousandfold.

JAPANESE HELP.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in seconding the resolution, announced amidst cheers that the Japanese community in Bombay had promised a very large amount.

He then read a further list of contributions he had received that evening and also read messages from Nadiad, Bhavnagar and other parts of Gujerat for relief, and detailing how villages and towns were devastated and destroyed by the recent floods. It was necessary, he said, that they gave their spare money in order that their brethren in the affected area might feel that they had the sympathy of the people of Bombay in their distress. The Commercial communities in Bombay consisted of Gujeratis and Kathiawadis, and they never said "no" whenever an appeal was mode to them for help for Madras, Bengal, the Punjab or any part of India. The call had now come from their brethren in Gujerat, and he hoped they would all rise to the occasion and respond generously.

MIDDLE-CLASS THE WORST SUFFERERS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu supported the proposition and natrated her experience of floods in Hyderabad some years ago when men, animals and even elephants were carried away in the swift current of the floods. She appealed to the generous-hearted citizens of Bombay not to allow their feeling of sympathy to subside along with the floods but to respond to the Relief Fund large-heartedly and generously. It was not the poor that suffered most, but the middle class who did not know how to live, nor knew how to die, and out of self-respect refused assistance from public charities.

Mr. H. P. Mody in further supporting the motion regretted that Bombay was passing through trade depression but through good time or bad time, he said, Bombay had always unloosed her purse string. The pride of Bombay was that her citizens knew how to discharge their duty towards their less fortunate brethren. There were few cities in the world which can compare with the generosity of Bombay. He appealed therefore the citizens of Bombay to maintain their traditional reputation.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar who was the last to support the resolution appealed for clothes, grains and money. He appealed also to His Excellency the Governor to do everything necessary to redress the distress of Gujerat by taking immediate and effective Government measures.

CONGRESS CONTRIBUTES RS. 10,000

Some more donations were then announced which also included Rs. 10,000 from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from the Congress Funds.

The resolution was carried with acclamation

Sir Phiroze Sethna then proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and said:—

It is rightly said that the wheels of Government whether in this country or elsewhere as a rule move very slowly. Every rule however has its exception and even a Government can rise to the occasion if fortunately it has at the head of affairs so well meaning and so sympathetic a man as the Government of Bombay has to-day, in the person of Sir Leslie Wilson. Only yesterday on his behalf it was mentioned at the meeting of the Legislative Council that he intended to preside over the meeting which the Sheriff of Bombay was to call in this City some days later. A Sheriff's meeting is bound to take a few days, but the urgency for relief in Gujarat at the moment is so very great that it can brook of no delay whatsoever. His Excellency was requested as late as this morning to preside over this meeting. There were no 'ifs' and 'ands', but he readily and cheerfully responded to this call of duty. His Excellency has reason to be proud of his performance to-day, and he will permit us to share in that pride which we feel that at so trying a moment in the history of this Presidency we have so sympathetic a Governor as he has proved himself to be.

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY

We have to go a long way back in the history of India to find a parallel of the misfortunes that have befallen to tens of thousands of people in the fair province of Gujarat. It seems the Bombay Presidency has to put up with misfortune after misfortune and they never come singly. The prosperity of this province is dependent upon the prosperity or otherwise of the cotton mill industry. This industry we know is in a bad way at present, and there is a general trade depression in the land. As if that were not enough there is now this terrible catastrophe of the loss of hundreds of lives and of property worth lacs upon lacs. The setback is difficult to conceive, and it will be years before normal conditions are restored.

This meeting is called to collect subscriptions to afford help and relief to those who have been so sorely afflicted. The large amount that has been promised on the spot has already been announced, and the spot has already been a fraction of what will follow. If times were better we could have safely relied upon a far more substantial response than what we may get, for charity is implanted in man by God so that he may save his fellows and the Indian does not yield to any one in this virtue.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF GOOD CITIZEN.

In these days it is regarded a sin not to show sufficient patriotism for one's country. I feel that it should be regarded as a greater sin if those who are better off and who have escaped from what has befallen our fellow men within only a few miles from here, are not prepared to make sacrifices and do what they can to alleviate the lot of suffering humanity around us. A good citizen is one who is willing at all times to make some sacrifice of his time and of his means to advance the common welfare, and has such an abiding interest in this that he is always watchful, and needs no urging to do his duty. His Excellency expects every man and woman present here to understand their duty, but I am sure he also expects us to do our best to prevail upon the larger public outside not to fail in the same duty. We cannot thank His Excellendy enough for his presence and for his help in this hour of trial and I hope that you will carry this vote of thanks by acclamation.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded the proposition and it was carried with acclamation.

H. E. the Governor, in thanking the audience for the vote of thanks, said one hundred and one rupees from one man were as good as one hundred and one rupect from one hundred and one men, and he hoped the rich and the poor would make a common cause for this humane object.

GOVERNMENT'S ANOTHER DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 5.)

of the Deccan. He styled the situation as a national calamity.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani sympathised the poor sufferers on behalf of Sind. Mr. Noor Mohamed and Rao Bahadur Naik further spoke in sympathy of the afflicted people.

In his reply the Revenue Member expressed deep sympathy of the Government of Bombay for the sufferers in Gujarat. He said he had always kept the House informed about the situation in Gujarat. The Government had kept all the cards on the table. Telegraphic instructions were sent to all Collectors and other officers to at once proceed with Tagavi loans to agriculturists, and to make free grants for relief where they might be immediately necessary. The Revenue Member further informed the House that it was not possible for Government to make a statement that they would compensate for every loss.

UNFAIR ATTACKS.

Government would make free advances to agriculturists in their hour of need. He was sorry that a large part of the House had been disposed to attack Government officers. It was unfair, he said, to make those attacks on the officers who were not present to defend themselves. He declared to believe that the Collector of Broach had behaved in the way in which he was described to have behaved. The Collectors had to remain in their places because they could not have exactly known where to proceed, and how to proceed. Government did not want to advertise their efforts in newspapers. The Revenue Member assured the House that Government had taken the services of the staff of the Revenue Department for relief work. There was the fullest co-operation between Government full non-official agencies.

THE ADJOURNMENT MOTION WITHDRAWN.

After the situation had been fully discussed, the adjournment motion was withdrawn. The House then proceeded with the discussion of private bills.

Mr. Swaminarayen then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The discussion was going on when the House rose for the day.

According to a Madras message Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Congress, who has been suffering from fever had a relapse and his condition has not yet improved, and he is still confined to bed.

Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood went through a busy programme during his four day's visit to Hyderbad.

BACK TO LAND.

MR. ANDREW'S APPEAL TO INDIANS

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 1.

Durban.—Speaking at a farewell banquet in his honour at which Rt. Hon. Sastri presided, Mr. Andrews urged that Indians should return to cultivation of land which was their natural occupation instead of crowding into towns. Mr. Andrews commented on the deplorable housing conditions under which Indians were living in certain parts of Durban, and strongly advocated a municipal housing scheme assisted by Indians themselves. Mr. Andrews referred appreciatively to the action of the Durban Corporation in acquiring property on the municipal boundary for the erection of new houses, and suggested that a concurrently carefully considered town planning scheme hould be undertaken in the centre of the borough. Concluding Mr. Andrews said he would not make light of the heavy odds imposed on Indians by the race and colour prejudice, but the very fact of its existence must spur them on to show, by thir moral worth, that they were worthy of a better and more kindly treatment, and he appealed to richer Indians to help their poorer compatriots to make such effort. The Mayor responding, assured Mr. Andrews that the Corporation was doing its utmost to improve Indian housing conditions.—Reuter.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following contributions, during the month of June 1927, towards the funds of the above Home:—

From sons Savaksha and Nadersha in sacred memory of dear mother Rs. 50. Behmji Sheerinbai Nusservanji Rs. 15, Khaskar Esq., Mr. Framroz Mistry, (each at Rs. 5) Rs. 10, J. P. Billimoria "in loving memory of my dear mother Bai A" Rs. 2-13-0. Total Rs. 77-13-0.

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TOTE OR BOOK.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion so that people may not live in a fool's paradise.

AN UNFAIR ATTITUDE.

If Government declare they have not the power then Mr. Addyman's bill will give them the requisite power. If the power be given, the question will arise, have Government come to any decision whether they will exercise the power to authorise the Bookie. I have stated above that Sir Ibrahim and Sir Chimanlal expressed the view that Government had the power, but that Government dared not exercise the power without being able to satisfy the public that the exercise of the power was desirable in the interests of the public. What are Government doing? Are they investigating the question, so often raised in the newspapers? Have they had any discussion with the Stewards of the Turf Club? Have the latter made any representation to Government? It appears to me that Government are not playing their proper part in this matter. It is not fair to be neutral on the subject. It is incumbent on them to give the lead in this matter and to use all their power, prestige and vote to ensure the passage of the Bill if they are satisfied that the restoration of the Bookie is in the interests of the public. The present timorous or indecisive attitude is not in keeping with the responsibilities of Government under the present Act.

THE INCOME THAT TOTE BRINGS.

There is an idea that the Turf Club are anxious to have Bokies in order to augment their income. No bigger blunder could be committed. I have not the slightest doubt that their income will decrease with the restoration of the Bookie. In the days of the Bookie the income of the Club from them was very limited. I shall be surprised to hear that it ever exceeded three lacs of rupees. But when the Tote was installed as the sole means of betting on horse races, it mounted up with great rapidity. The following Table will be instructive to those who imagine that the Bookie is more remunerative than the Tote so far as the Turf Club is concerned.

TABLE.

Years.	Gate Money	Totalizator Receipts.
1911-12	2,73,897.	3,28,199.
1912-13	1,69,935.	6,46,135.
1913-14	1,95,039.	7,82,814.
1914-15	2,33,893.	9,98,171.
1915-16	3,28,049.	14,15,987.
1916-17	4,93,960.	21.94,129.
1917-18	6,97,872.	33.02,239.
1918-19	7.83,400.	40,11,577.
1919-20	8.41,406.	47.73,010.
1920-21	9,97,412	55,24,024.

This is combined income of Bombay and Poona. The total income is nearly 240 lacs of Rupees in a decade. It represents 2400 lacs passing through the Tote. In one year it was 55 lacs of Rupees without investing any capial. The Back Bay Loss is a more bagatelle comparatively.

I was one of those who cried in the wilderness against the expulsion of the Bookie, and who warned Government that the contemplated change in the law would stimulate the growth of gambling.

GROWTH OF GAMBLING.

The gate money demonstrates the rapid growth in the number of punters. The number grew from thousands to tens of thousand. One fabulous dividend stimulates growth in geometrical progression. Such fabulous dividends are impossible with the Bookie. No Bookies will give you 400 for 10 on winners much less 200 for ten on placers as we witnessed on Saturday. There have been several large dividends in the past. Once it reached the figure of something like 20,000 for 10. I forget the exact figure. What havoc it creates among the poor punters can scarcely be conceived. It creates an appetite to back the wrong horse in the hope of getting a fabulous dividend. Generally when there are only a few tickets on horses from a big stable it means that it is a "dead" horse in the language of punters, but sometimes it turns out to be a very live horse as it happened on Saturday with the Kolhapur Stable. The above table will convince the worst Thomases in the Legislative Council that if the Club be in favour of the restoration of the Bookie, it is not for the sake of making more money, but for the purpose of ensuring clean racing and getting rid of evils that have crept in as inevitable under the Tote system. Some people will be surprised to learn that there are walking Totes in the First and Second Enclosures. People who imagine that the Tote means ready money will be surprised to learn that money-lenders have appeared in the enclosure to accommodate the stony-broke with loans at the moderate rate of interest of 10 per cent per week.

PAVING THE WAY TO HELL.

The truth is that Lord Sydenham's legislation with the best of intentions has brought about the worst results. It is like paving the way to Hell with good intentions. Racing cannot offend the moral senses of the most censorious Cato in creation; yet racing was prohibited except on licensed race-course by Lord Sydenham. Horse races like Hockey afford entertainment to millions by the display of skill and stamina. Gambling would offend the moral sense of Catos, but gambling was legalised by Lord Sydenham. This legalisation of gambling induced an atmosphere favourable to the growth of gambling. It never achieved the object in view. It did the very reverse. It created problems never anticipated such as the Bucket Shops. The M.L.Cs. imagine the bucket shop is extinguished, but the Bobby of Bombay can take you to many a bucket shop that conveniently escapes the lynx eyes of the Police. What was done by Lord Sydenham cannot now be undone, but I do not see why honest sportsmen should be made to endure what can be cured by well meaning moralists who go astray as did Lord Sydenham with the best of intentions. A combination of Tote and Book is the best remedy under the present circumstances.

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SOME STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

in the Sukkur Barrage Scheme—where foreign interests are gtting benefits at the expense of Indian taxpayer.

RADIO—A NEW CRAZE.

As for the new craze that is taking hold of the country the Radio—and about which so much noise was made and so much trouble was given to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and our own Governor, do we seriously think that Radio only was wanting to complete the progress? What is there in India to be broadcasted to justify the erection of Radio plants at a great cost?

To give only one instance to show that Radio is going to be an unmitigated nuisance to this country instead of a blessing (at least as things stand at present), we will take the programme that was arranged on the opening day. With the exception of the speeches delivered and the Hindustani Music, the rest of the programme was not such as would find favour with the people of Bombay. Whoever wants Jazz bands and Dance Music in an orderly Indian house? And is there even good music that such trouble should be taken and such expenditure be incurred that it should be thrust into the unwilling ears of our people? The social and home life of the average Indian is such that unless broadcasting is confined to things which the people can understand it is not likely to create any furore at all. Even then, it will be confined only to the Presidency towns, and is not likely to reach the masses at all. The gramaphone which has now been in the Indian market for over a generation has not made much headway with the people of India outside the large cities although in many respects it is decidely better than the radio—in that one can hear any favourite song if one has the records ready.

To my mind, India's taking to radio will be like an adult dressing himself up in neat and tidy clothes all the upper part of his body—leaving the neither portion as nature sent him. In other words, I seriously ask, what is the justification for us to imitate other countries in these luxuries when we have no hand either in the invention or the development of these? It is amusing to hear some of our own papers telling us that ultimately the radio will be a Swadeshi industry. How many most useful and necessary industries of this country have become Swadeshi in spirit and working, after years of existence, I would like to know.

(To Be Continued.)

SANDHURST COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING TO ACCORD SUPPORT

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Indian National Party, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Friday (the 5th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), to accord general support to the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and urge on the Government of India to give effect to them as early as possible. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M. R. Jayakar, M. Subedar and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

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MAY	The Coal Reporter and After Arthur Horner, (S.W.M.F.)
JUNE	The Miner's Struggle Continues Herbert Smith, (President M.F.G.B.)
JULY	The Great Mining Crisis A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B.)
	The Miner's Struggle in Midsummer 1926 R. Page Arnot
AUGUST	Where the Miners let down ?—J.R. Campbell.
	The Miner's Struggle in the North Will Lawther.
SEPTEMBER	Another Stage in the Miner's Struggle A. Horner, (S.W.M.F.)

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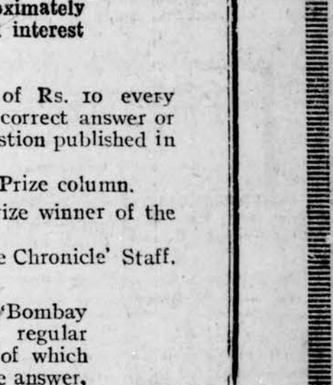

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER IV

The ordeal was over at last. With a long-drawn sigh of relief and utter weariness Flame gathered the last papers together and gave thanks that, so far, all had gone well. Fate had favoured her, right through. She shuddered as she recalled certain narrow escapes. That first moment, for instance, when she had taken up her pen and was beginning to fill in her own name of Flame, instead of her brother's name, Digvizay. Luckily, she had remembered in time. But it had shaken her, that quite unthought-of danger; her hands trembled until the papers rustled as she turned them over, imagining other unknown pitfalls, and perhaps discovery and disgrace.

The youth in the seat next hers had given her a swift, friendly smile, and at the close of the first day had come up to her, some crumpled notes in his hands, and asked her what answers she had made to so-and-so, indicating certain knotty points. They had withdrawn to a quiet corner and had gone carefully over his notes. Flame had kept her rough draft of answers, and some of them were d ifferent from his. It was with a queer new sort of respect that he had said:

"Jove You 'do' know your subject! Wish I did, half as well!"

"But I may be wrong." cried Flame always ready to disbelieve in herself. "It may be your answer is the correct one."

"No. You are right and I am wrong." he had said. "I remember the problem now, perfectly."

The next day they greeted each other like old friends, and his vicinity gave Flame a queer feeling of security.

"What about a walk before dinner?" he said on the last day, which was the day for English history.

"I'll have to tell my guardian," said Flame. "If you wait a minute; I won't keep you much more."

It was not much more than the time she had stated when she reappeared in the visitibule of the hotel, followed by a tall figure.

"My friend," she murmured the introduction. "Professor Lightfoot, my guardian."

The boy stood up, the light falling full on his ingenuous face, open to the scrutinizing gaze of the older man.

"Proud to meet you, sir," he said. "My name's Daventry, Arnold Daventry. We were going for a stroll, with your permission."

"Certainly, certainly." The professor was profuse, almost gushing, in his gratification of the new thoughtfulness and consideration of his ward. So entirely different from his usual habits. "A delightful evening for a stroll".

This lad was the right sort, a thoroughly good companion for Dick, who hitherto had fought shy of decent people, preferring the society of inferriors who toadied to the son of a prince, parasites who boot-licked the while they despised and robbed. But this lad Daventry was the right stuff, or he was greatly mistaken.

"Perhaps you'll dine with us, Mr. Daventry," he said cordially. "Eight o'clock. You will come? Good. I won't keep you from your walk. See your later."

And the professor returned to the lounge, where he found gratifying occupation in systematically going over the notes and drafts of Dick's answers during the afternoon sitting. As he read turning over page after page wih pursed-up mouth—his confidence mounted.

"He's going to get through on this paper," he murmured as he rubbed his hands excitely. "This is evidently the streak of luck, the miracle. I never dreamed he knew all this. The blessed relief of it! If he gets through and Cambridge sets its seal upon him, and he is lucky enough to acquire the tone and not the taint which some do, what an achievement. A feather in my cap too! My name will be made with the India Office, and I need never go lacking pupils for the future. I was uneasy with good reason, though, for there is no disputing the boy has got a bad history—a very bad history. This brother of his, now judging by the Press—he's being given plenty of rope—any amount of rope, and is going to hang himself out of hand. The pity of it! Such a decent chap, the makings of a fine man, ruined by over-indulgence and alcohol. It's the climate," he supposed. "But when these chaps get going, they can't seem to pull up."

He watched Dick and his new friend start off, and then with a sigh of relief pulled out his notes on his translation of Euripides. He had had a bad fright, but undoubtedly had alarmed himself without a cause. The lad was all right, and judging by the past four days' work, almost certain to get through—and that was that. He settled himself comfortably in a remote corner and, as was his habit, immediately became lost to the outside world, oblivious of all mundane matters.

He was still happily absorbed when the dinner gong boomed its message through the house, and with a start woke to the fact that Dick and young Daventry had returned.

"Just going to have a wash," said Dick, as they vanished into the cloak-room.

He had seated himself at the table when they reappeared. He watched them as they came down the long, crowded room, so utterly different in type yet each with a beauty of body, perfect in its detail, in the ausserity of their clean youth. Daventry was fair, blue-eyed and golden-hired, a perfect Saxon type, a slim giant, towering a full head above Dick's more sinuous, finer proportions, with his eyes of the eternal East, unfathomable, mysterious, and with that mobile mouth of his which could betray and yet conceal so much.

Lightfoot noticed that, despite the exigencies of this strenuous day, Dick had had time to go somewhere and get a hair-cut. Yesterday he had noticed the lad's hair seemed notched as though an unample, so squash it must be. It was skilled hand had used the scissors; but to-day had seen the damage repaired.

He gave them a half-smile out of his short-sighted scholar's eyes and waved a hand to either side. They drew in their chairs; and so to dine.

"What will you drink?" enquired the professor. "You have both done so well, both to-day and every day, perhaps we might stretch a point and drink champagne—eh, what "

"I never drink wine, thanks, sir," said Daventry promptly.

"None for me, thank you, sir," Dick answered immediately. Turning to the waiter, he ordered Perrier, which Daventry also, by a nod, indicaed as his choice.

In a slightly disgruntled voice, the professor ordered a lemon squash. These drinks did not suit the innords of a man at his time of life, and lemon squash gave one neither strength to live nor courage to die, he reflected ruefully. "Take a little wine," hadn't St. Paul said to somebody, for thy stomach's sake." However, he would set these lads a good example, so squash it must be. It was gratifying to know that this new friend of Dick's was not likely to lead him astray. Hitherto Dick's friends had been the kind who would never refuse any invitation to free drinks.

At dinner the talk was of Academics and which College which would enter, with the careers following, and the professor wondered more and more how it was that it had taken him so long to find out what a thoroughly likeable chap was this ward of his, this Indian lad entrusted to his charge for upbringing.

Daventry was very frank about himself and his prospects, which, as he said, with his infectious laugh, were at the moment nil.

"I have no right to be thinking of going into College, with a mother and small sister dependent on me," he said "But my mother is bent on it, and has argued her case so convincingly—being well content to wait while the grass grows—it would be cruel to disappoint her. So there you are. And likewise, here I am."

"Then you are not rich," said Dick suddenly.

"Rich! I'm about as poor as the proverbial church mouse. But what matter? There are plenty of people much poorer than I. Besides I shan't be poor always. I am going to do things; I'm giong to get on. Yes, I am!" He spoke the words with a sort of fierce solemnity. "How do I know? I don't know how I know, but I do know! I feel it in my bones, as the old soldier knows by his wound when the wind is going to change. I'm going to get good and ready, and then some day my chance will come along, and then, won't I just snatch it! You bet!"

This was good talk to listen to, thought the professor, as he leaned back in his chair, mellowed to some extent by a very indifferent dinner but more by the excellent cigar with which he had provided himself.

"And what line, if I may ask," he said, his clean-shaven lips twisting in the merest suggestion of a smile, "what line do you intend your—er—activities to take?"

"A barrister, with luck," answered Daventry, his eyes shining. "But if the Fates will otherwise, and the chance seems long in coming, I shall get a post as Secretary to some rich old johnnie—one of these M.P.'s, perhaps, who are too busy doing the social side of Parliament and have no time to write their own speeches. That's where I shall come in for," he added modestly, "I can talk. On any subject or none at all, I can talk. Am I boring you, sir?"

"I am most interested," answered the professor, with sincerity. "You were saying you could talk. You can indeed! Eh?" He turned with a start to the man at his elbow, holding a telegram on a salver. "What's this? A wire for me?"

"Lightfoot?" said the waiter enquiringly.

"Yes, that's my name. ' The professor took up the orange envelope gingerly. "Always hate telegrams, sending or receiving—device of the devil. Ah, may as well see." He tore open the flimsy missive.

It was from Mrs. Lightfoot. "Return at once. Urgent. No one ill."

"Dear me!" He read it aloud. "How fortunate it came to-day and not yesterday! Return at once. Of course we will. We should in any case. I must say it is most thoughtful of her to say 'No one ill.' But if she had gone a little further and given an indication of the reason for all this—if no one is ill, why wire at all?" He pulled out his watch. "Can you be ready in half an hour, Dick?" he asked. "We shall just catch the 9.45. Waiter, call a taxi, and send the hall porter to my room. And I want my bill. And—stop—get me a time-table."

CHAPTER V

They were off at last. The professor sank into his seat, with a sigh of relief, and unfolded the evening paper he had snatched up in passing the bookstall. One glance at its contents sufficed to explain Sybil's telegram.

There it was in the Stop Press—only a dozen words but how raught with significance for the unconscious youth on the opposite seat. "Death of an Indian Prince. His Highness the Maharaja of Rajistan died suddenly on Tuesday evening."

There was nothing more, though he searched every page. He folded the paper, and glanced at Dick hesitatingly—Dick, who was now the Maharajah of an important Indian State. How would he take this sudden change in his fortunes?

"Dick, my dear lad," he said haltingly, diffident how best to break the tidings. The professor hated emotionalism, and if this lad were going to be difficult, with a non-stop run of a couple of hours before them—well! But it had to be done.

"There's news from Rajistan," he said gravely. "I am sorry to say it is bad news. The very worst. Your brother is——" He handed the paper folded at the place, and the boy took it without a word. There was silence between them for a second, then the paper went up and the dark face was hidden The professor fidgeted uncomfortably in his seat, while still the silence persisted, and th e train clanked and clanged over the metals.

He saw a hand go into a pocket and bring forh the square of figured silk exactly matching the tie, which Dick, in his young exquisiteness, affected. A moment later, the paper was lowered.

"He is dead." It was the merest whisper.

"So it seems," answered the professor. "But, poor fellow, he is gone now and . . . I would speak no ill of the dead—but——"

"But, you would say, it may be blsesing for Rajistan that he is dead; incapable any longer of doing harm to the people he was supposed to govern."

A hardness in the voice, and the pertinency of the statement took the professor by surprise. This lad was full of surprises lately Had he ever really understood the true nature of his Indian ward? He remembered uneasily, days of happy absorption in his Euripides, when these wards of his had been left for long hours, even whole days, to their own devices. But no harm, no lasting harm, had been done, so long as Dick from now on showed a true and proper conception of his changed position. Here was opportunity for a little sowing of good seed—a word in season.

"After all, it's the State that matters," he said. "Men may come and men may go, rulers may be installed, on the gadi, and rule their brief hour, before they in their turn go out, into the Unknown, but it's the State that counts, it goes on for ever. To leave it better than he found it—that's the goal which ought ever to be before the eyes of every king."

Dick's eyes were shining.

"The State, he murmured. "Rajistan. The people and their welfare. If only the next ruler——"

"The next ruler will be yourself," said the professor shortly.

A curious expression flickered in the dark eyes, and was gone in a second, but Dick neither denied nor accepted the assertion. "It is a great responsibility," was all he said. "And, before everything, beyond everything, Rajistan is the only thing that counts. So long as all is well with Rajistan. . . then indeed all is well."

With relief the professor realized that once again this new Dick was showing a totally unexpected phase in his character. Just how he had imagined the lad would take the news he could not hvae told, but it certainly was not like this. This thoughtful attitude, this quick appreciation of the highest ideals of kingship—it was surprising from one who had persistently chosen his friends from the mews and the stable, who had evaded work with real cleverness, who had—yes—been a dissolute, idle, and dissipated young rascal.

Still, with responsibility, came a true sense of its dignity and its application to himself. "Anyhow"—the professor put the problem away; why endeavour to solve a thing which had solved itself so utterly satisfactorily—"Dick in this new mood was all that one could wish. If later he changed back . . . men changed, when they became kings."

The train drew to a standstill. They gathered together their hand luggage and stepped ou t on to the platform. It was past midnight, but thanks to Sybil's forethought a taxi was waiting outside the barrier. Arrived at home, Dick huskily refused the sandwiches and coffee which had been thoughtfully prepared, and with a brief "Good night, sir," and a murmured something about being tired mounted the stairs to his room.

As the key turned in the lock, and Flame faced the room a small veiled figure, which had been squatting forlornly near the bed, precipitated itself forward, clinging to her knees.

"Now Ram be thanked," sobbed Lakshmi. "You have returned. You are safe. Now will all be well."

"Dick," began Flame, gently freeing herself from the clinging hands of the ayah. Her eyes took in at a glance the unused bed, the empty room. She was suddenly very still.

"Where is Dick?" she demanded.

In her soft slurring Hindi, the ayah poured forth her tale. Lakshmi had been faithful. Lakshmi had obeyed. She had locked the door, telling those who knocked, including the memsahib herself, that the Princess was sick; not seriously, but a small headache. No fever, and no, certainly no doctorv should be fetched. Every morning had Lakshmi answered the 'moto' memsahib through the locked door. It had been hard, but yes, very hard, yet never once, despite urgency, and commands, had the memsahib been permitted to enter. Somehow the days had passed and still all was well, until, one night, Dick had said, "No more! I am fed."

"When was this?" demanded Flame.

"Last night but one ago." sobed Lakshmi. Yet would all be well, now that Flame Sahib had returned. Dick had gone—no, not by the door, never once had he entered the corridor, so faithful to her charge had Lakshmi been—but through the window, and so out into the night. There had been a young moon, it was not bright, but Lakshmi had watched him grasp the pipe and drop into the shrubberies, as many times before. He had crossed the small lawn towards the boat-house. It had been in her mind that he would take the boat and row on the river. He had cursed much and often for the inaction and boredom of staying locked in. So he had gone and had no tyet returned.

"What clothes was he wearing?" questioned Flame. "Oh, Dick," she thought reproachfully. "To do this. After everything, and when things were going so well, Dick himself had jeopardized the whole scheme." Swiftly her mind flew hither and thither. To which of his numerous low friends, boon companions, would he have gone?

"The clothes," she repeated, impatiently.

"Surely," Lakshmi abased herself anxiously. "He wore the new grey suit, with the pink shirt and socks to match, the enamel cuff links and the hat of grey felt. Also the shoes of grey suede."

Flame heard with tight closed lips. He would! Dick had always been slightly foppish as to his dress, having no perception where to stop, spoiling the effect by too great attention to details.

"And all day, this so terrible day," went on Lakshmi wailingly. "I am locking door and saying Miss Sahib sleeping, not wanting disturbing."

"H'm. He'll be back before morning," said Flame, assuming a cheerfulness she was far from feeling. "Leave the window open, Lakshmi; he has climbed in that way often enough before. I will sleep in his room in case of—er—anything. Lock the door directly I go, and 'keep it locked.' Do you hear? Keep on saying Missie sleeping, not ill, but wishing to be quiet. Now, I shall slip into Dick's room; thank heaven it is next dor. The moment he comes back, call me, and don't let him make a sound. Mind, not a sound! And call me instantly he comes. Come for me. Do you hear?"

• • • • •

As the hours of the night wore on, Flame, lying in Dick's bed, clad in a pair of Dick's pyjamas, in spite of everything, gradually achieved a renewed sense of normality. After all, what could go wrong now at this eleven the hour. What hitch could there be now, when things had gone so wonderfully. Flame could think of a dozen things that might easily have happened, yet nothing had. Professor Lightfoot might have recognized her, or she might have given herself away, or she might have found the questions utterly impossible, or somebody might have suspected something. There were any number of narrow escapes she had had, passing them by like a drunken man on the verge of a precipice, who goes gaily on not realising his danger. Dick would be here before breakfast, and properly ashamed of himself—thinking which Flame instantly sank into a profound sleep. To-morrow was a new day and would bring a solution of these vexed problems.

PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE

BAFFLING PROBLEMS OF THE UNIVERSE

LORD BALFOUR'S ADDRESS

Lord Balfour, who is President of the British Institute of Philosophical Studies which was formed about a year ago, took the chair in mail week at the annual meeting which was held at the Royal Society of Arts. The Institute, which includes in its council many dstingished philosophers and teachers and public men like Lord Balfour himself, who are interested in philophical problems, has made a successful start. Its special function is that of establishing a link between professed philososophers and the educated public, and it provides courses of lectures under the guidance of a director of studies planned to fit in with a two-years' curriculum in the main branches of philosophical interest. The Journal of the Institute number so me of the most original philosophical minds among its contributors. It is hoped that by means of increased membership and income the Institute will be able to have its own building and philosophical library.

Professor L. T. Hobhouse, the chairman of the Council, in moving the adoption of the report to-day, said that the Institute had the extremely difficult task of conciliating the scientific study of philosophy with an appeal to a public which could not be specifically concerned with such studies. While the utilities of science were obvious and gave definite material results the utilise of philosophy required rather more research and inquiry to be appreciated. It was often said that philosophy was essentially unprogressive, and it was contrasted in that respect with the magnificent results attained by science.

There was a tendency to think that in philosophy we had not got much further than the great men of old, and people turned with a sense of hopelessness from philosophical reading in consesuence. He contended that philosophy was not without hope of progress or without everyday utility. While it was true that philosophy did not progress as science did by solving problem of man's position in the universe remained and was inexhaustible, and returned in new forms. But while philosophy was bound to go round and round the same point, it by no means followed that no advance was made. The main effort was to see things as a whole.

Professor Hobhouse went on to suggest that the modern extreme division between science and philosophy had perhaps gone too far, or, as he put it, "the cartesian division has had a great practical success, but the result has been that people have begun to question the validity of the whole thing." It was impossible to get reality in philosophy, and new problems would continually crop up with the changing erperience and knowledge of civilisation.

LORD BALFOUR'S ADDRESS.

Lord Balfour delivered an interesting but difficult address which will deserve close study when published in the Journal of the Institute. He suggested that the problem before the student of philosophy was an individual and personal was an individual and personal one. It amounted to this. How he was to deal with the mass of beliefs alraedy held which regulated his acins in a way to which regulated his actions in a way which would satisfy his reason. In these days, to a very large number of educated persons, a fairly simple answer would say, was derived from experience and as it was science that dealt with your experience and as it was science that dealt with our experience of the material universe it could be left to science to satisfy the reflective reason, which was the main business of philosophy. The growth of science had been prodigious and most fruitful and any time in the history of mankind.

In the last century there was a great body of able thinkers who were under the ipression that science had found, if not the key to all knowledge, then the broad outlines on which we could form a doubtless very inadequate picture of the world in which we live. That attitude was now probably less widespread among the greatest scientific thinkers than it was in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

HAJI SIR ISMAIL SAIT.

A MUSALMAN OF NATIONAL OUTLOOK

Haji Sir Ismail Sait who has made Bangalore his home has founded the Zanana Hospital to which a new ward is to be added, the foundation stone of which was laid on Tuesday the 26th of July by Lady Irwin. Haji Sir Ismail has all his life long been noted for philanthropy. In these days of communal outlook it is worthy of notice that Sir Ismail is a Musulman gentleman of broad views, who is as devoted to his faith as to the wider calls of humanity at large, and has as many intimate friends among Hindus and Parsis as in his own community. He was to have set an example to Madras by a reception to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya when the latter was in Bangalore,—a very laudable project which was prevented by Sir Ismail's illness. The Haji Knight is a man of culture who travelled widely and has evinced deep sympathy with his compatriots not only in India but in Europe as well.

(A photo of Sir Ismail appears overleaf)

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT

SLOWEST VEHICLE IN THE WORLD

A BASELESS LEGEND

"When once the British conqueror and master of India. . . . ceases to treat the car of juggernaut as he would treat a motor-bus driven to the public danger, his mission in India is over." I find this sentence in the attractive foreword which Mr. Bernard Shaw contributes to the volume of William Archer's plays, writes a correspondent in the London "Observer." It implies yet once more what is, I suppose, the strangest blunder, or falsehood, that has ever been accepted concerning a matter of popular faith or religious practice. And as the annual festival of Juggernaut falls in July, at what is usualiy a comfortable break in the early rains, the subject happens to be exactly topical.

The city of Juggernaut (Jaganath, in the official spelling) is Puri, a place on the Bay of Bengal, favoured as a health resort by Europeans, a night's journey south of Calcutta. Its single conspicuous feature is the great pagoda of Juggernaut, which is visible in its curious pinkish colour over an immense area of the Orissa plain. It was built in the latter part of the twelfth century, and is in admirable preservation. No one who is not a Hindu may pass through the Lion Gate, in front of which stands a beautiful iron monolith of unknown age. But here is the unique fact about Juggernaut, once within the walls of his temple all members of the Hindu community are equal. In the presence of this vastly popular divinity there is no difference of rank or privilege between the Brahmin and the Pariah. His service is divided among thirty-six orders of attendants, at the head of whom is the local Rajah, proud by long tradition in being known as Juggernaut's sweeper.

THE YEARLY JOURNEY.

The festival that has been so oddly misknown has for its central incident the very short journey of Juggernaut's car, from the gate of the temple to the god's garden house, which stands at the distance of one mile at the other end of the town, along a noble avenue, the roadway of which is ruddy sand, strikingly contrasted with the vivid green of the rainy season. And here are the bare facts of that yearly journey, which has been used to point more rhetorical appeals and denunciations than any kindred circumstance in the annals of mankind.

There are three images—of Juggernaut, and of his brother and sister. They are nothing more than shapeless logs of wood. Each is carried on a towering car, that of the god being the largest, some 45 feet in height, with sixteen wheels. They are drawn by an immense host of pilgrims, assisted by a crowd of local tribesmen who have the hereditary privilege of pulling. The journey of one mile should be achieved before sundown, but in years gone by it often took several days. For many years past the District Magistrate of Puri has made it part of his official business to see that the cars are not left stranded, to the distress of the pious, midway along the red roadway—an ironic commentary on "G.B.S.'s" idea of the British mission in the Hindu world! The pace, of course, is indescribably slow. Indeed, the Car of Juggernaut, symbol in the West of the most affrighting speed and recklessness, is simply the most snail-like and the most cumbersome vehicle in the world.

SYMBOL OF COMPASSION.

There remains to be added the singular fact, noted in all the authorities, that so far from being a bloody deity, Juggernaut (an incarnation of Vishnu) stands, not for social equality alone, but for unlimited compassion. He cannot be worshipped with blood sacrifices. On the contrary, any form of violence or death within his temple is pollution. Whenever it occurs, there is necessity for rigorous cleansing.

The legend of Juggernaut's bloodstained course is without factual basis of any kind. except that, in the crush of so vast a concourse of pilgrims, most of them eager to have a hand in the pulling of the car, it was inevitable, before the days of British regulation, that casualties should occur, and by no means unlikely that an occasional not unwilling victime should be crushed under the wheels. But it is important to note that both the official historians and the missionaries have long since thrown over the all-popular story and its implications. The sight of the great car and the excited multitude could easily give rise to the legend of terror. It is more difficult to account for the libel on poor old Juggernaut and his compassionate character.

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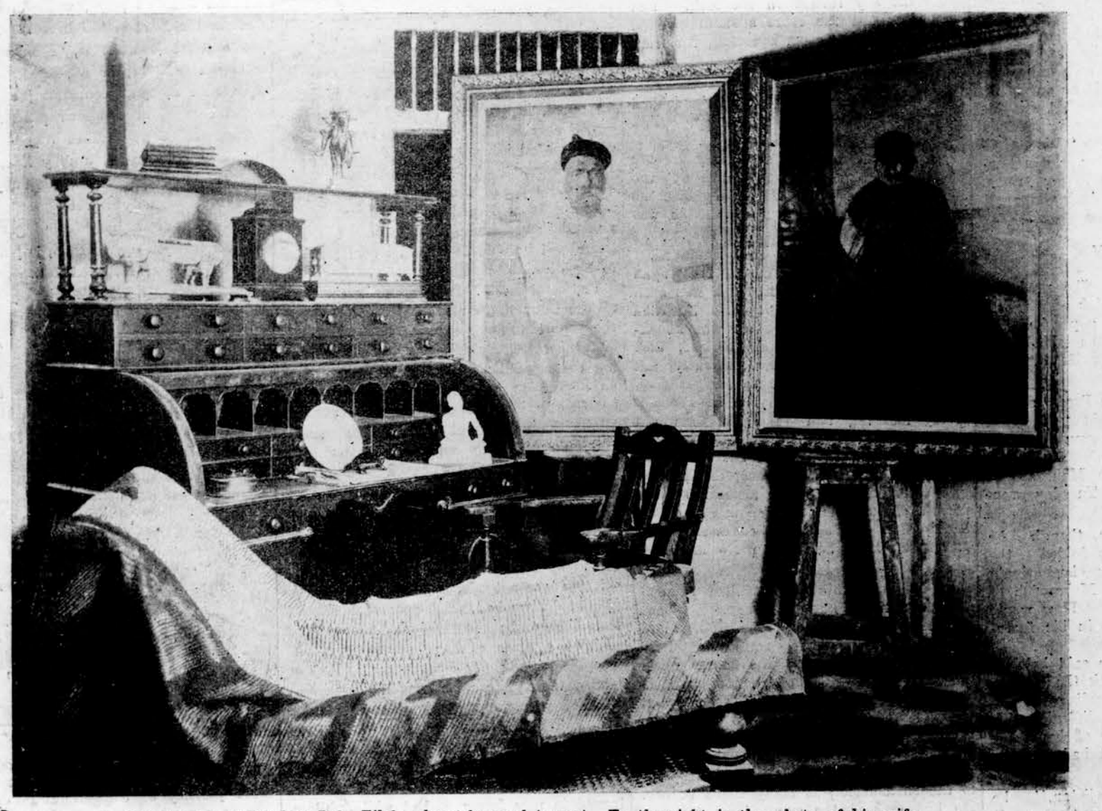
The Bombay Chronicle

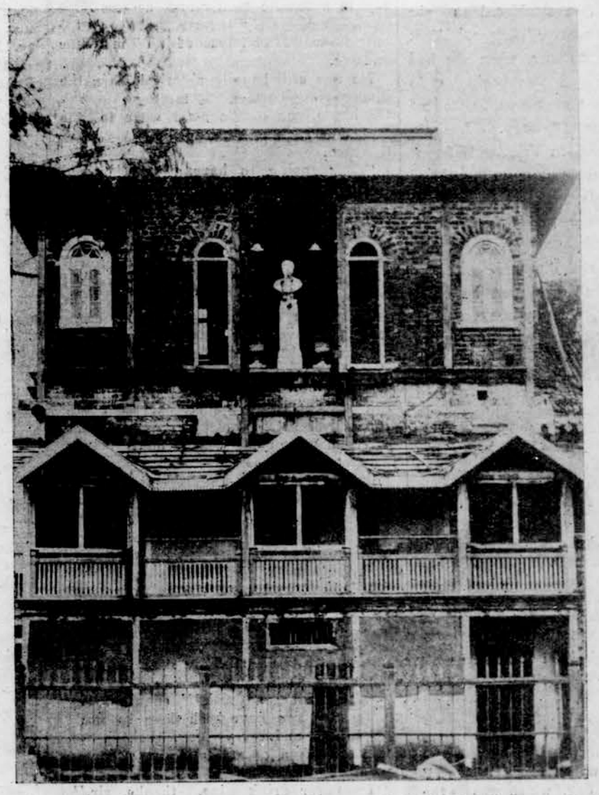
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3 1927

LOKMANYA'S RESIDENCE.



A sitting room of the late Lok. Tilak where he used to rest. To the right is the photo of his wife.



The Lokmanya's bungalow in the Gaekw ar Wada. The statue was set up by his sons on the last anniversary of the Lokmanya.

Nawab Sikandar Nawaz Jung, Claimant to the Khurshed Jahi Paigah of Hyderabad State.

Haji Sir Ismail Sait of Bangalore whose charities are a matter of common knowledge in the South.

Mr Bernard G. Shaw is a great physical culturist and asserts that his sound health is due to his habits of regularity and bodily exercise. Mr. Shaw's absorbing hobby is swimming which he practises every day in the morning without fail.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin paid a short visit to Datia on the 22nd of July, and had a lunch with H. H. Maharaja. A group photograph taken on the occasion. The Viceroy and His Highness are third and fourth respectively from the left.

The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandali of Amraoti is one of the best physical culture Institutions in the Central Provinces. Students are seen in the "Aram" position after the "spear drill."